

EMIGRANT PLAYS  
LEAD IN DRAMA  
OF WORLD TRADERemittances to Home Coun-  
tries Help Keep Interna-  
tional BalancesFLOW FROM AMERICA  
EQUALS DEBT MONEYNet Export in 1927 Was \$206,-  
000,000—Chinese Said to  
Average \$300 Each for Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The New York  
immigrant who scrawls the jubilant  
news in his first letter home that he  
has "got a job" and pins a \$2 bill for  
wife and children to the paper, plays  
a major part in the drama of world  
trade.

The Department of Commerce, in  
the most detailed survey of the sub-  
ject ever undertaken, has discovered  
that the remittances to this immi-  
grant, together with those of some  
15,000,000 other foreign residents  
now in the United States, amount  
annually to \$241,000,000.

The sums sent across the seas in  
crumpled bills or in money orders  
would, in the aggregate, meet the  
interest on the national debt of many  
countries, put some small nations on  
their feet, and keep whole provinces  
in the lap of luxury according to the  
standards there in vogue.

American remittances go to coolies  
in southern China, to families in  
Poland, to refugees in Greece. No  
European country is without them,  
and in some they reach proportions  
to be reckoned in the national in-  
come.

"Invisible Exports"  
The whole outflow rests on in-  
tangible bonds of family sentiment  
spanning the oceans and taking a  
practical form which Commerce De-  
partment statisticians consider nec-  
essary to calculate in the "invisi-  
ble exports" of the United States.

Against the \$241,000,000 sent back  
home by immigrants to the United  
States, Dr. Ray Hall of the depart-  
ment checks down an offsetting  
\$35,000,000, which the 270,282 immi-  
grants admitted to America in 1927  
are supposed to have brought in with  
them. This subtraction is made so  
that the economists can judge how  
America stands financially as a re-  
sult of immigrations and leaves a  
balance of \$206,000,000 exported.

This sum is exactly equal to the  
total amount received by the United  
States Treasury last year from war  
debts. The similarity of these two  
figures is an example of what Mr.  
Hoover, in his foreword to the study  
of the "Balance of International Pay-  
ments of the United States in 1927,"  
describes as the "treasure under  
standing" of world finances which  
the survey makes possible.

Seasonal Rushes  
According to banks situated in  
New York slum districts gifts of  
money for Christmas and for certain  
(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

## SEMI-DARK BREAD IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW (AP)—Under a Govern-  
ment ruling necessitated by the  
shortage of wheat available for ex-  
port, Moscow bakeries will sell semi-  
dark bread only. Wheat flour is no  
longer sold to the public.

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1928

Chang to Hand Peking Over to  
Shansi Leaders  
Wire-Radio Deal of World Scope  
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Southern Cross Lands at Hawaii  
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record of continuous peace." Editors  
from many states, diplomats from  
Washington, and notables, including  
a delegation from Chicago, who con-  
tributed to the Lincoln program, took  
part in the dedication program.

North Carolina Uses  
"Gas" Taxes on RoadsSPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Greensboro, N. C.

MOTORISTS of North Carolina  
paid a total of \$8,786,682 in the  
form of tax on gasoline in  
1927 at the rate of 4 cents per gal-  
lon, according to Coleman W.  
Roberts, vice-president of the  
Carolina Motor Club.

"This amount," said Mr. Roberts,  
"constitutes the proportion the  
State collected of the total of \$258,  
966,851 in revenue produced by the  
gasoline tax throughout the  
United States last year. Only seven  
states collected more gas tax than  
North Carolina."

All but 4 per cent of the net  
receipts were allotted for road pur-  
poses, including the payment of in-  
terest and retirement charges on  
highway bonds.

WIRE-RADIO DEAL  
OF WORLD SCOPE  
NOW UNDER WAYMackay Interests Hope to  
Acquire Radio Corpora-  
tion's Air ServiceSPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Conversations look-  
ing toward the acquisition of the  
commercial communication system of  
the Radio Corporation of America by  
the International Telephone and  
Telegraph Company, controlled by  
the Sosthenes Behn-Clarence H.

Mackay interests, are being con-  
ducted here, it has just been learned.  
The negotiations follow the \$300,000-  
merger of the International and  
the Postal Telegraph Commercial  
Cable Company recently.

A meeting of officials of the Inter-  
national Telephone & Telegraph  
Company has just been held here,  
and it was announced that details of  
the taking over of the transmission  
service of the Radio Corporation were  
being discussed. If the arrangement  
is consummated, it would place the  
International in control of a radio,  
telegraph, cable and telephone sys-  
tem, a major step toward the British  
radio and cable system which is at  
present being formed.

Not Interfere With Radiocasting  
The proposed purchase, it was said  
in high circles, would not interfere  
with either the radiocasting or manu-  
facturing activities of the Radio Cor-  
poration. The International, it was  
added, is interested only in the com-  
mercial communication facilities of  
the Radio Corporation.

Credence was given in Wall Street  
to the report that the Radio Corpora-  
tion Commercial service has been  
facing serious competition at the  
hands of the Mackay interests, espe-  
cially on the Pacific Coast. About a  
year ago the Mackay interests ac-  
quired access to radio patents of the  
Federal Telegraph Company which  
placed them on a par with the Radio  
Corporation and began construction  
of a chain of radio stations across  
the Pacific which would compete  
with the Radio Corporation.

The Radio Corporation, however,  
extended its service to the West In-  
dies and the Far East last year. It  
gives service to the Philippines,  
Hawaii, Porto Rico, Portugal, Nor-  
way, France, Great Britain, Sweden,  
Germany, Poland, Holland, Japan,  
the Argentine, Brazil, Venezuela, the  
Dutch East Indies, Turkey, Belgium  
and other ports.

Forms World Chain  
The International, through control  
of the all-American cables, operates  
between New York and practically  
all of the South American countries.  
It owns the Mexican Telephone and  
Telegraph Company, the Cuban Tel-  
ephone Company and the Porto Rico  
Telephone Company, and was said to  
contemplate a radio telephone ser-  
vice between North and South Amer-  
ica.

The Mackay, or Postal system ex-  
tended into both Canada and Mexico  
and circles two-thirds of the way  
around the world from central Eu-  
rope, through the United States to  
China.

Various possible developments as  
the result of the reported action of  
the International were discussed in  
Wall Street. It was said that the  
radio, telegraph, cable and telephone  
commercial communication network,  
would take steps to augment its  
radiocasting service. Also it was re-  
ported that a closer alliance between  
the Radio Corporation and the Vic-  
tor Machine Company would follow.

Hall Is Dedicated at Lincoln Memorial  
University to Teaching of Citizenship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
HARRISBURG, Tenn.—Duke Hall  
of Citizenship, the first of its kind in  
America, just dedicated at Lincoln  
Memorial University, gives the cam-  
pus an auditorium seating 1500 and  
a platform which the thought of good  
citizenship will be voiced to the  
world.

A gift from N. B. Duke of New  
York has provided this building at  
a cost of \$150,000. Fashioned in  
simplest architecture, in keeping  
with Lincoln's ideals, the hall con-  
tains also classrooms and the uni-  
versity executive offices.

Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the  
Interior, in an address said, "Our  
country has but one need now—a  
peace-time army of young people  
trained in the art of living and in  
the science of government." He also  
advocated "an infusion in our citi-  
zenry."

Dr. Work said that the hall was  
dedicated to the teaching of good  
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## Smiling Fliers Blazing America-to-Antipodes Air Trail

Left to Right—LIEUT. COMMANDER HARRY W. LYON, Navigator; CAPT. CHARLES KINGSFORD-SMITH, Com-  
mander and Pilot; CHARLES ULM, Relief Pilot; and JAMES WARNER, Radio Operator.Southern Cross Lands at Hawaii  
on First Leg of Australian FlightCrew of Four, With 2400 Miles Behind Them, Lays  
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RUBBER TRADE  
TELLS PURPOSE  
OF INSTITUTEForty-One Concerns Join in  
New Organization to Help  
Correct AbusesSPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The Rubber Insti-  
tute, Inc., composed of representa-  
tives of 41 rubber manufacturing  
firms in this country, has just been  
organized here. The declaration of  
organization summarizes the purpose  
of the institute as follows:

"To promote in the industry a mu-  
tual confidence and high standard of  
business ethics, to eliminate trade  
abuses, to promote sound economic  
business customs and practices, to  
provide ultimately for individual ef-  
ficient business management operat-  
ing independently an opportunity to  
do business with an adequate return,  
and thus generally to promote the  
service of the industry to the public  
welfare."

Lincoln C. Andrews, formerly As-  
sistant Secretary of the United States  
Treasury Department, is director-  
general of the institute. The board  
of directors comprises 15 men rep-  
resenting three classes of rubber  
business according to annual vol-  
ume, five members representing the  
\$50,000,000 class, five the \$10,000,000  
to \$50,000,000, and five the less than  
\$10,000,000. They are:

H. S. Firestone of the Firestone  
Tire & Rubber Company, H. T. Dunn  
of the Fisk Rubber Company, F. W.  
Litchfield of the Goodyear Tire &  
Rubber Company, C. B. Segar of the  
United States Rubber Company, J.  
D. Tew of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber  
Company, A. F. Townsend of the  
Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing  
Company, P. C. Hood of the Hood  
Rubber Company, W. O'Neil of the  
General Tire Rubber Company, Sam-  
uel Woolner Jr. of the Kelly-Spring-  
field Tire Company, F. A. Sieberling  
of the Seiberling Rubber Company,  
A. B. Cornell of the Hamilton Rub-  
ber Company, E. S. Boyer of the  
American Hard Rubber Company,  
Thomas Machett of the Hewitt Rub-  
ber Company, C. D. Garretson of the  
Electric Hose & Rubber Company,  
and C. S. Dickey of the Corduroy  
Tire Company.

The reports state that, replying to  
inquiries from the committee, the  
committee of Peking, Gen-  
Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-shiang,  
and Yen Hsi-shan, the Nationalist  
allies, have jointly announced that  
they will entrust to the committee  
the task of preserving peace and  
order during the transition period, and  
will not allow troops to enter the  
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under the Shansi general, Kan Ching-  
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marshal temporarily, will be sent to  
the city, however.

Another report says that uneasiness  
prevails in Peking because of a  
rumor that Communists are planning  
disturbances after the withdrawal  
of the Northern troops.

A dispatch from Peking to Renko,  
a Japanese news agency, said foreign  
garrisons and legations were prepar-  
ing for emergencies while the capi-  
tal of north China awaited evacua-  
tion by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, for  
nearly two years dictator of the north.

Martial law was proclaimed. Po-  
lice were ordered to maintain order.  
(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

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Colombia Suspends  
Petroleum Law DecreeBy THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Bogota, Colombia

A PRESIDENTIAL decree has  
been issued suspending the  
recent decree regulating the emer-  
gency petroleum law adopted at the  
last session of Congress.

The decree previously had been  
attacked by the attorneys for sev-  
eral oil companies before the Su-  
preme Court and the Council of  
State as unconstitutional and con-  
fiscatory.

Chang to Hand  
Peking Over to  
Shansi LeadersArrangements for Peace-  
ful Transfer of Northern  
Chinese Capital Made

PEKING (AP)—Marshal Chang Tso-  
lin is leaving Peking. It is un-  
derstood he has arranged for the Shansi  
leaders to take over the northern  
capital peacefully.

The railway station in Peking pre-  
sented an extraordinary appearance  
preparatory for the departure of  
Chang Tso-lin and his army for Man-  
churia. The sidings were filled with  
trains, most of which were jammed  
with troops and officials, while the  
platforms were piled high with bag-  
gage of all descriptions, from motor  
cars to perambulators.

The spaces between great stacks  
of goods were crowded with soldiers  
and numbers of men and women who  
hoped to obtain seats on the trains.

Motor cars loaded with all sorts of  
belongings continually dashed up to  
the station, increasing the confusion.

Chang Tso-lin, who for two years  
had ruled northern China with the  
ancient capital as his headquarters,  
issued a circular containing his fare-  
well message to the nation and de-  
claring that he was leaving the sov-  
ereignty of the republic with the  
people.

Recounting his efforts to obtain  
peace, he said that these had been  
unavailing and that hence the war  
had approached the capital threat-  
ening disaster to foreigners as well  
as Chinese. Further fighting would  
merely add to the people's distress,  
he said.

"I leave Peking, taking away all  
the troops of my command, because  
I have no heart to use force to no  
purpose," the circular said.

Reports are current that the Muk-  
den troops of the northern alliance  
had been defeated at Luliho, 35 miles  
south of Peking, with 4000 casual-  
ties. The result was the result of  
severe fighting between the northern  
troops and the Shansi Province  
troops, which are allied with the Na-  
tionalists.

Because of the difficulty of with-  
drawing the main force of the Muk-  
den troops, the Shansi troops, ex-  
cept at the expense of the  
Shantung provinces, Marshal Chang  
Tso-lin, the northern dictator, was  
reported to have postponed his de-  
parture for Manchuria. He was said  
to have ordered General Chang  
Tsung-chang, chief northern com-  
mander in the field, to do his ut-  
most to halt the Nationalists in their  
advance.

TOKYO (AP)—Reports from Peking  
say that negotiations for the peace-  
ful turning over of Peking from the  
northerners to the Nationalists are  
in progress.

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WALL ST. 'AGAINST' HOOVER  
BUT HIS NOMINATION IS  
PREDICTED AS CERTAIN"Unfriendly Feeling" Re-  
ported, But Some Finan-  
ciers Gave to FundL. L. STRAUSS HEADS  
BANKING BACKERSSPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Sentiment generally  
in Wall Street is not friendly to  
the candidacy of Herbert Hoover for  
the Republican nomination for Pres-  
ident, according to Lewis L. Strauss  
of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb  
& Co., testifying before the subcom-  
mittee of the Senate Campaign Fund  
Investigating Committee here. The  
subcommittee has just returned to  
New York to hold two sessions in its  
inquiry into campaign contributions  
and expenditures.

Mr. Strauss, who is director of  
several corporations and of the Su-  
perior & New York Railroad, served  
as private secretary to Mr. Hoover  
when the latter was United States  
Food Administrator. Mr. Strauss  
was also a member of the board  
of the American Relief Adminis-  
tration of European Children's  
Funds and chairman of the Joint  
Distribution Committee on Russian  
Relief. He is treasurer of the Jewish  
Theological Seminary, Jewish Agri-  
cultural Society, American Institute  
at Prague, member of the American  
Jewish Commission and trustee of  
the Palestine Development Council.

He was decorated during the war by  
Belgium, Finland, Italy, Poland and  
Rumania.

Mr. Strauss testified that contribu-  
tions totaling more than







## CLOSE SCRUTINY OF LAWS URGED TO CLUB WOMEN

Longer Time for Study by  
State Federations Before  
Indorsement Advised

By MARJORIE SHULER  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Steps to make the legislative indorsements of the General Federation of Women's Clubs more definitely representative of the thought of the more than 2,000,000 members were recommended to the biennial convention by Mrs. Duncan S. Johnson of Maryland, chairman of legislation.

"The authority given to any legislative representative of the federation in Washington must be so unquestionably definite as to withstand challenge," declared Mrs. Johnson, thereby answering those who have said that the national organization works for bills which individual members do not support or understand.

She recommended that resolutions to come before the national convention be submitted to state organizations for a longer period than the present six weeks unless referenda are conducted or assurances given by a department sponsoring a policy that an educational campaign on its behalf already has been conducted.

**How Laws Originate**  
The federation should continue to indorse policies contained in specific measures, rather than the bills themselves, said Mrs. Johnson. She reported that seven bills which the federation worked for in the last session of Congress were passed by both houses, and of the remaining three two were passed by one house.

The real law of the country does not originate in Congress, she stated, but in the thinking and living of the governed citizens, their beliefs, customs and desires, said Lloyd Pierce, speaking at a legislative luncheon.

He cautioned the women to study the need for a law and its practicality before trying to have it enacted, and advised them to seek to have legislators paid more adequate compensation, kept free from per-

sonal interests and required to devote their entire time, both during the sessions and in intermissions to the study of legislative problems. He recommended also that they seek means of better informing the public with regard to proposed legislation.

**Economics and Vocations**  
Legislation shared a day with the American home department which began its program with a finance breakfast presided over by Mrs. Edith McClure Patterson of Dayton, O. "We must have economic classes for boys and girls in our schools along with vocational courses," said Mrs. Patterson, teaching them how to spend wisely as well as how to earn money.

"We need a business vernacular that can be interpreted in the language of the household," she continued. "The ultimate consumer, for instance, is no other than the woman who spends the money in the pay envelope for her family's needs. If we could double wages we would have the same economic problems before us, because the solution is for women to be able to analyze their personal economic situation and to make wise choices in buying and not too many people have learned to do this sort of analysis."

A plea to dignify home economics teaching was made by Mrs. Joseph C. Gaylor of Yakima, Wash., who expounded the attitude of those guests who recommend such instruction for so-called underprivileged children without urging it for their own daughters.

Other handicaps, she said, are lack of interest on the part of school officials who allow it to be crowded to the wall by traditional subjects and who do not appreciate the necessity for highly trained teachers, together with lack of money and the attitude of higher institutions of learning where entrance credits are not given for such work.

Parts of three sessions of the main program were given over to problems of the home and there were three luncheons at which speakers dealt with homemaking economics teaching and home extension service.

The Maryland delegation entertained several hundred guests at a dinner in the Menger Hotel patio in honor of Mrs. John P. Sippel, candidate for president. The speakers included Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, former president; Mrs. William H. Purdy of New York; Grace Morrison Poole of Massachusetts; Mrs. Virginia W. Speel of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Henry Drought and Mrs. A. W. Potter of Texas.

## Defines Ideals of Home Financing



MRS. EDITH MCCLURE PATTERSON  
Advocates Classes in Economics Along With Vocational Courses That Youths May Be Taught How to Spend Wisely as Well as to Earn, in Address to Club Women.

Rome congratulating him on his election as a non-resident member of the club.

Premier Mussolini had not in fact been formally elected to membership. Following the regular procedure of the club, his name had been merely ordered "posted" for consideration by the members of the club.

## Durant Sees More Mergers to Come

Former General Motors Head  
Says Field to Be Controlled  
by Three Combines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The American automobile industry will, within a few years, be under the control and management of three huge groups, it was forecast by William C. Durant, who has just returned here on the Berengaria of the Cunard Line, after a five weeks' study of conditions in the automobile industry in France, Germany and England.

Mr. Durant declared that the recently announced merger of the Chrysler Corporation and Dodge Brothers, Inc., was a natural outgrowth of the growing tendency toward consolidation in the industry.

The tendency toward consolidation, Mr. Durant added, will be followed further than mechanical similarity and unification of physical production plants. He predicted that it would result in a narrowing of the number of makes of automobiles offered to the public.

The policy of the Durant group, he declared, will now be to build a complete line of automobiles, all under the trade names of "Durant" and "Locomobile."

The result of standardization, Mr. Durant said, is the elimination of much waste in the automobile industry and in vast improvement in standards of design and mechanical perfection.

## MODERN CAPT. DRAKE ON ROUND-WORLD TRIP

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—A modern Captain Drake arrived at Leith in the course of an eight-year round-the-world cruise which he started from Seattle three years ago. He is known as the "Lone Sea Rover" or by his full name of Thomas Drake. He navigates a tiny eight-ton schooner, built by himself in five months. He crossed the Atlantic in 51 days a year ago and has since been cruising around the British coasts, having already put into nearly 100 ports and traveled 26,000 miles.

The ensuing discussion, which dealt considerably with charges of Premier Mussolini's suppression of the free press in Italy, and his action regarding foreign newspaper correspondents, developed the fact that contrary to published statements he had not been formally elected to membership.

This impression, it was explained, resulted from the unauthorized action of J. Fred Essary, president of the club, and head of the Washington bureau of the Baltimore Sun, in sending a cablegram to Mussolini in

## New Zealand Questionnaire Causes Comment

English Paper Takes Excep-  
tion to Questions Put to  
Natives of Samoa

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Diplomatic circles are discussing the curious "catechism" issued to Samoans in their native languages by the administrator of the mandatory power, New Zealand, which is to be submitted by the League of Nations Mandates Commission to the League Council sessions at Geneva next week. Much of the circular is innocuous, being an account of the League activities, but among the questions and answers are some which are alleged to incorrectly represent to the natives the legal position of the mandated territory. The following are some examples:

"Q. Does the League control any country? A. No."

"Q. What government is Samoa under? A. The Government of Great Britain."

"Q. Is it possible for Samoa to be taken away from the Government of Great Britain? A. No."

"Q. Control of Natives  
Why is Samoa under the care of New Zealand? A. Because His Majesty the King gave Samoa to the government of New Zealand to control and to make the welfare of the Samoan people its primary care."

"Q. Has the League of Nations to make any report? A. Once a year a report is read by a committee called the mandates to ascertain if the mandatory agreement is being carried out, and from this report will be shown what good work may be followed by other mandates."

"Q. In the event of a Samoan not being satisfied, may such person send a letter (petition) to the League of Nations and will the League receive it and give it any consideration? A. No, they will return such letter to the government of the country because the League is not a government."

**Newspaper Regrets Incident**  
The Manchester Guardian, commenting on the catechism, says: "It is regrettable that the natives should be misled in this way. One hopes that the statements in the catechism are the result merely of negligence, and

that the New Zealand Government will see that its administrator as rapidly as possible acquaints himself with the Mandates Commission's published reports. His aim apparently is to make the Samoan realize that the League of Nations is very far away, and that its sole function in the matter of mandated Samoa is humbly to receive the annual report. As a matter of fact, the right of a mandated people to petition is clear and irrefutable. The procedure is equally clear. There are means whereby grievance can be brought to the cognizance of the League of Nations, and equally means by which they can be remedied."

## Rotary in Europe Links Trade Ideal and World Peace

Rapid Gain in Membership  
Reported in Survey by  
International Head

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK — The number of Rotary Clubs and memberships in the British Isles and Europe has doubled within the last year, and at the present rate of increase will double again during the next year, according to Arthur Sapp, of Huntington, Ind., president of the Rotary International, who has just returned on board the Berengaria, of the Cunard Line, from the convention of Rotary Clubs of the British Isles at Harrogate.

"More than 2500 delegates, representing 285 Rotary Clubs, attended the Harrogate convention," Mr. Sapp said. "Besides these clubs, there are now more than 200 Rotary Clubs on the Continent and more are being organized. The newest clubs are in Hamburg, Frankfurt and Bologna. The Germans are showing great interest in the Rotary movement."

European Rotary Club leaders are chiefly for two things—international peace and high business standards. It is because the citizens in all parts of Europe most want to further these ideas that the Rotary movement is increasing its membership there."

Mr. Sapp said there would be representative European delegations at the Rotary International Convention to be held in Minneapolis beginning June 18. One group of 250 delegates from the British Rotary Clubs will leave Liverpool on June 3 on board the steamship Albatross, he said, and 100 delegates will attend from Rotary Clubs on the Continent.

It was quite natural that Sir Austen Chamberlain, passing through Paris, should see M. Briand. The collaboration of the two men in the countries' foreign affairs, for which they are responsible, is essential for the peace of Europe. M. Briand and Sir Austen's views on major problems generally coincide, so it may be anticipated that the French attitude as expounded to the latter on the various matters has received Sir Austen's indorsement. Through this meeting his hand will be undoubtedly strengthened at Geneva. Since Dr. Gustav Stresemann will be prevented from attending, Sir Austen Chamberlain will in a sense have to speak not only for England but for the Locarno powers.

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and M. Briand Discuss  
Problems Facing Europe

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PARIS—Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Affairs Secretary, who may attend the next session of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva, and discussed matters of vital importance to France, particulars of which M. Briand is unable to give out at this time. So much weight was attached to this meeting, that M. Briand delayed in giving final instructions to the French delegates, M. Paul-Boncour and the new Minister of Labor, Louis Loucheur, until after his conversation with Sir Austen.

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**Powers of the League**  
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The troublesome affair of the Hungarian optants in Rumania will come up again, and although M. Briand has been lately in communication with Nicholas Titulescu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, the Quai d'Orsay is still uncertain of the outcome. Geneva. The French representatives will support any pacifying action of Sir Austen Chamberlain, but the possibility of the matter going over again until the next conference is envisaged. France would prefer that a settlement of the Polish-Lithuanian difficulties be left over until September, and although Augustin Waldevmar, the Lithuanian Premier is reported to be going to Geneva it is believed that M. Briand has advised the Polish Foreign Minister, August Zaleski to hold his hand until the Assembly.

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An international tribunal, he declared, supported by treaty agreements between the great powers, would have no more difficulty in arbitrating disputes between governments than the Supreme Court has experienced in controlling states.

Not a single decree of \$7 rendered by the Supreme Court has been disobeyed, Colonel Robins pointed out. Leading up to the adoption of such a broad system of peaceable negotiation, Colonel Robins outlined a vast educational campaign, which he said would prepare the people for the scrapping of war, and teach them to think strictly in terms of peace.

"International law at present is based on the fear of the threat of war," the speaker said. "It must be based on the hope of peace, if it is to be an instrument for everlasting peace."

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FETCHES BIG PRICE**

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LONDON—D. H. Farr of Philadelphia has just paid 1150 guineas at Christie's for a tiny oval painting brought to the auction room by a Yorkshire woman, who said she would be elated to receive 50 guineas for it. It is a portrait group of a lady with powdered hair, in a feathered black hat, with a little girl in a brown hat.

Experts discovered that it was a composition by an American, Gilbert Stuart, who painted General Washington on many occasions. The latest discovered picture was probably done when Mr. Stuart worked at the studio of Benjamin West here between 1806 and 1820. As soon as the fact was known, the bidding started at 100 guineas, being quickly pushed to the high figure.

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**Art Student Devises New Plan  
for Studying Theater Lighting**

Vesper George School in Boston Provides Laboratory  
for Experiment With Miniature Lighting Board  
Supplying Minutest Details

Already experiments in theater lighting being conducted by the theater workshop at Smith College and by Miss Eva LeGallienne have been benefitted by the convenience of a miniature stage lighting board devised at the Vesper George School of Art in Boston by George Hall of Melrose, one of its students.

Many experiments in the past may very well have been rendered related because it was not always convenient to have at hand a full size theater lighting board for study. This model is an accurate copy of the Repertory Theater lighting board in Boston and is part of a current exhibition of the year's work by students.

**Model for the Future**  
It may very well in future be the means of solving troublesome problems of stage lighting which have heretofore had to wait upon access to the lighting board of a conventional theater, for it lacks nothing of the versatility and scope of the best of such boards, while its size is not prohibitive of being set up almost anywhere.

Students have supplied, in the theater laboratory of the school which is under the direction of Harold Lindgren, such varieties of scenic investiture as will provide major problems in lighting. The stage is built to scale and the control board for lighting is placed, for convenience, facing the stage. Behind, an assistant manipulates the various portable frames containing six-watt bulbs. Perhaps half a hundred keys provide the variety of combinations possible for the lighting of the scene.

The effect of color on costume can be tried and retried, the throwing into relief of this combination of that of color of certain crucial points in the scenery tested.

**Takes Note of Changed Era**  
And the effects produced are an interesting commentary on both the fundamentals of good stage lighting and the changing methods in a modern day as compared with lighting of earlier theatrical periods.

On view also in the exhibit is a model of a cathedral, which is a shrewd adaptation of current "sky-scraper" tendencies in American architecture and the fusing with them in proper proportion of versions of lighting according to the stained-glass traditions of the Middle Ages. In order to make the view of her problem as complete as possible, its designer, Miss Marie J. Plumb, has cut pews and altar from white soap tinted them with colors to suit their tradition, placed two or three clerical figures here and there, and

## Youth Takes Part in Denouncing War at Huge Gathering

Demonstration Held at Crystal  
Palace of League of Na-  
tions Supporters

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—The largest gathering of League of Nations Union supporters ever held in this country filled the Crystal Palace at Sydenham and its beautiful grounds here with thousands of happy, smiling youngsters, who accompanied their elders and joined together in a "festival of youth," symbolizing the international accord in its quest for "law not war."

The great day's activities commenced in the morning and prefaced a packed program of international entertainments, children's folk dancing, elocution and literary competitions, athletic sports and choral singing to the grand march past and review of youth in the evening.

Three miles of youth will file into the vast center transept of the Palace for an address delivered by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, joint president of the League of Nations Union. This concluded, contingents of the foreign representatives resident in this country will enter in national costumes and participate with spectators in community singing.

The first of such festivals held last year was suggested by Erice Barnard and promoted by the London Federation of the League of Nations Union. The celebration was a tremendous success and commanded the co-operation of most of the organizations concerned with the welfare of youth and these bodies again rallied to insure the success of the present mammoth festival.

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## RADIO WILL GIVE FULLEST DETAILS OF CONVENTIONS

Every Wavelength to Be Utilized—Candidates to Get Reports by Air

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Radio-casting of the Republican and Democratic National Conventions will require practically every wavelength, beginning at noon, June 12, at Kansas City and June 26 at Houston, respectively. This will mean instantaneous and complete reports, with plenty of color and variety, for the average citizen who must stay at home and follow the proceedings through his radio receiving set. Arrangements so far made indicate that about 125 stations will regularly carry the proceedings. The National Broadcasting Company's "Red," "Blue" and Pacific coast chains will be augmented to include 75 stations from coast to coast, according to its announcement, and the Columbia Broadcasting System's chain of 17 stations increased to 50. The N. B. C. will have a trained staff of reporters and announcers headed by Graham McNamee. The Columbia chain will have Maj. J. Andrew White officiating at the microphone. The first named company also will utilize more than 10,000 miles of special circuits, including two transcontinental lines, in carrying the program to every corner of North America, and simultaneous short-wave radio-casting from Station KDKA, Pittsburgh

and WGY, Schenectady, will carry the events to every corner of the civilized world where there are radio listeners. M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, has announced that politics from Kansas City and Houston will have the right of way over all other programs during the hours the conventions meet, even if they extend into the evening. It is understood that the same arrangement is being made by the Columbia with their advertisers. Columbia announces as one of its transmission features elaborate engineering apparatus whereby transmitters are to be placed at strategic points about the floor and balconies, so that it will be possible to "pick up" the demonstrations of the different delegations for their respective candidates. Control of these microphones will be from a central board. This will correspond to the floor plans, the location of each "microphone" being represented by a connecting button. The announcer will thus be able to control the electrical "ears" anywhere in the hall. It is the excitement of the convention, more than the actual facts, that the public wants, in the opinion of Major White, who conceived the plan as the result of his experience at Madison Square Garden in 1924. President Coolidge will probably be in Washington during the Republican Convention at least, and the White House is equipped with a splendid receiving set. Secretary Hoover, who does not intend to go to Kansas City, will listen to the radio reports at a set installed in his office in the Department of Commerce. Reports state that Governor Smith will not go to Houston either, so that his quickest reports will come by radio. Even if the candidates have special telegraph wires from the halls, as in former days, they will undoubtedly get their first news by radio.

## Nomination of Hoover Seen as Certain at Kansas City

(Continued from Page 1)

announcement that Mr. Hoover comes nearer to measuring up to Republican requirements than any candidate now in the field. Coupled with the Californian's primary vote in the Pennsylvania primary, this statement by Secretary Mellon is still looked upon as identifying him definitely with the Hoover fortunes, even though in a subsequent newspaper interview the Treasury head hinted at the continuing possibility of a Coolidge "draft."

**Hoover Popular Choice**  
The Massachusetts presidential preference primary disclosed Hoover support throughout the State. Republican voters there, as in Pennsylvania, "wrote in" the Secretary's name extensively, rolling up for him a total far in excess of any expressed either for President Coolidge or Vice-President Dawes, both of whose names were "written in" by voters. National Chairman Butler, it goes without saying, would prefer the re-nomination of Mr. Coolidge to the selection of any other candidate. Yet, barring that possibility, Mr. Butler has lately been heralded in his own state, like Secretary Mellon, as a Hoover man.

These more or less palpable facts in the convention situation have been set down, a chronicler is forced into the realm of speculation and explanation. Speculation is required with regard to President Coolidge and a "draft." Explanation is needed to interpret the intensive effort to prevent Secretary Hoover's nomination.

The two issues are directly related. The draft group, in which Messrs. Mellon, Butler and Hilles are included by exponents of the theory that Mr. Coolidge will be asked to run, is actuated by two predominant geographical considerations. One is that the farming West is so embittered against Mr. Hoover that Democratic victory in states essential to Republican success could not be prevented if the Californian headed the G. O. P. ticket. The other draft-Coolidge consideration applies to the industrial East, as against the agricultural West. It is based on the conviction that the President alone can defeat Alfred E. Smith in vital states like New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Mr. Coolidge has indicated on four different occasions that he does not "choose" to run in 1928. But the draft contingent insists he has never said he "will not" run. On that omission in his successive statements, it detects a lurking readiness upon the President's part to harken to the call of party duty, if Kansas City sounds it. That such a call will be sounded, in some form or other, is hardly to be doubted. It may echo through the convention hall before the first ballot has proceeded very far.

The possibility must be considered that the "uninstructed" delegations of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, either as a compliment to Calvin Coolidge or as a deliberate means of extracting from him some more categorical indication of his purpose, will be cast for him at the

outset. Some other "uninstructed" delegations would inevitably do likewise. In Washington there are authorities who declare the President will have upward of 300 votes on the opening roll call at Kansas City. What then may or can happen it would be idle to attempt to forecast. There is an abundance of belief, amounting to a preponderance—and in it the present writer shares—that Mr. Coolidge under no circumstances will accept renomination.

**Would Scatter Reputation**  
To do so would scatter his reputation for consistency to the winds. In Democratic estimation, it would provide the opposition with a "duplicitous" issue of such magnitude as entirely to offset the fancied advantage of renominating the President to avert Republican defeat, West and East. It can only be said, and it is here put down on authority, that if Mr. Coolidge consents again to lead his party, he "will surprise practically every man and woman who is nearest and dearest to him. There are personal considerations, and some political factors, besides, that impelled the "I do not choose" manifesto of August, 1927. These factors persist.

Herbert Hoover's nomination is opposed by the so-called politicians of the Republican Party, though countless organization leaders all over the country are enlisted under his banner. None of these anti-Hoover politicians challenges the Commerce Secretary's presidential ability. They are concerned purely with his "availability," politically speaking. They are looking not so much for the best man, as they are for the man with the best chance of election. They fear, in particular, that the Republicans, with Mr. Hoover, would lose the pivotal agricultural West. That is the anti-Hoover business in a nutshell.

**Hoover vs. Field**  
In another nutshell, it is a case of a candidate of demonstrated popular strength, North, South, East and West, versus a "field" of political leaders and favorite sons, who, among them all and amid the fluctuating fortunes of a hectic convention, hope by hook or by crook to "put over" a "dark horse." The latter's strength would consist not of his greater qualifications for the Presidency, but of his greater majority-getting capacity at Kansas City. The "allies" plan to "stop" Hoover consists of preventing at all costs his nomination on the first ballot. If that can be done, they calculate that the Hoover "bandwagon" will slip backward, instead of moving forward.

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## Fortunately They Have Their Guidebooks



ing forward. They think the "psychology" of the situation from then on will operate against the Californian. The dark-horse camp includes two names not hitherto mentioned in this analysis—Vice-President Dawes and Charles E. Hughes. If the Lowden farm group should obtain the upper hand at Kansas City, after Herbert Hoover's demonstrated inability to secure a majority vote, General Dawes' name would in all probability be put forward. He has made no semblance of a pre-convention campaign, but incessant and common report anoints him as the heir-apparent to the Mid West sentiment which will be for Lowden as long as the Illinoisan's name is before the convention.

**Hughes Second Choice**  
Mr. Hughes has renounced all further political ambitions, yet the draft-Coolidge forces invariably name the former Secretary of State as their second choice, in case the movement to renominating the President collapses by its would-be beneficiary's command. Votes may be cast for either Dawes or Hughes, or both, in early or later stages of the convention. Neither, most political observers think, would refuse nomination, if actually tendered him.

Kansas City will witness two contests, each less important than the Presidential nomination struggle, but likely to be productive of storm and stress before decided—over the Vice-Presidency and over the platform. In light of current history, the two parties nowadays have more respect for the second-place than they used to have. The result in 1928 is a woods full of Republicans willing to immortalize themselves as running-mates for the chief standard-bearer. A western presidential nomination, like Hoover's will mean an eastern or middle western Vice-Presidential candidate.

**Second Place Suggestions**  
Second place suggestions prominently include Senators George H. Moses of New Hampshire and Walter E. Edge of New Jersey; Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, Republican floor leader in the House; Undersecretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills; William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney-General; Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, all

of New York, and Col. Henry W. Anderson of Virginia. Among Vice-Presidential candidates of western origin are former Governors Samuel R. McKelvie of Nebraska; William L. Harding of Iowa, and Henry J. Allen of Kansas. Senator Curtis of Kansas, a favorite son Presidential aspirant, is mentioned as ideal Vice-Presidential timber, if he does not accomplish a dark-horse victory for first place. It is around prohibition and agriculture that the Kansas City platform battle will rage. Common expectation is that the Republicans will not go beyond a law enforcement plank on the liquor issue, though the dry forces, captained by Senator Borah, are determined to bring about a declaration categorically committing the party to upholding the Eighteenth Amendment.

**To Uphold Veto**  
As to agriculture, despite threats of a descent of "100,000" embattled and embittered mid-western farmers on Kansas City convention hall to demand "a square deal," it is a foregone conclusion that the convention will ratify President Coolidge's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill. To do anything else would be to repudiate and disavow the Administration on the issue on which it has staked more prestige than on any other political question now before the public.

Republican conventions, judged by their past, never repudiate their own administrations. Reflection on that historical fact, let it be said in closing this review, may shed some light on Kansas City's likely attitude toward the one Presidential candidate who carries the Coolidge Administration colors.

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**"Lights on Wheels" Widen Airport Use**  
Portable Searchlights Tested for Night Air Taxi Service Over New York

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—An experiment with portable searchlights for airport illumination has just been successfully conducted by the Curtis Flying Service. Four airplanes took off and landed without difficulty on Curtis Field while three 1,000,000-candlepower searchlights illuminated the runways. The experiment, it was said at the Curtis offices, is the forerunner of a night airplane "taxi" service, said to be the first in the United States to embrace arrangements for sight-seeing trips after dark. Flights will be made for periods as long as three-quarters of an hour to permit passengers to view New York, Long Island and the harbor during the period when its skyscrapers and streets are artificially lighted. The searchlights were mounted on motor trucks. They are designed to provide illumination for landing fields where larger permanent facilities are not available.

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Sizes 11½ to 2. \$5.00  
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Sizes 8½ to 11. \$3.75  
Sizes 11½ to 2. \$4.25  
Widths B, C and D.  
Misses' and children's brown elk calf blucher oxfords. Sizes 5 to 8. \$3.50  
Sizes 8½ to 11. \$4.00  
Sizes 11½ to 2. \$4.50  
Growing girls' two-tone sport oxfords with leather soles and rubber heels. For school or play. Sizes 3 to 8. \$6.50  
Widths AA to C.

## Wall Street Is Reported as Against Hoover

(Continued from Page 1)

said that he had personally contributed \$3000 of this fund and that \$5000 was contributed by George R. Van Namee, public service commissioner and chairman of the Smith Campaign Committee here. A total of \$5000, he said, came from miscellaneous sources. J. J. Hoey, a New York insurance agent, told the committee he had expended "not more than \$2500" in entertaining visiting Smith adherents in New York during the last 12 months and in correspondence to ascertain the sentiment for Governor Smith throughout the country. The contribution of \$1754.68 to the campaign of Secretary Hoover was disclosed by Thomas H. Ormsbee, Washington "contact man" for the Hoover-for-President Business Paper Editorial Advisory Committee. This sum was made up of small amounts contributed by editors of various trade papers, and out of this fund \$1376.16 has been expended compiling data concerning Secretary Hoover's record and ability to about 240 trade and business magazines throughout the country.

**Trade Papers Unite**  
The Hoover organization, Mr. Ormsbee told the committee, was formed by a group of the trade paper editors at a dinner in Washington last March at which Secretary Hoover was a guest. The move was begun without Secretary Hoover's knowledge, but his approval was procured before the plan was consummated, Mr. Ormsbee declared.

The editors, the witness testified, were actuated by a desire to respond to the co-operation shown them by Secretary Hoover. A series of meetings were held by the editors with Mr. Hoover during the last seven years, he said, at which the programs of the Department of Commerce were informally and confidentially discussed. The Hoover Editorial Advisory Committee is headed by Douglas Wolf, of New York, editor of the Textile World. It includes editors of approximately 25 trade papers. Thomas G. Moffatt, secretary of the Lowden-for-President Club, told the committee \$213.20 of a \$2173.20 fund had been expended in New York State. The bulk of the fund, he said, was contributed by himself and a few friends. Receipts from dues to the club, he added, had totaled only \$340.

**Tammany Head Testifies**  
George W. Olvany, Tammany chairman, categorically denied the Tammany Society had any connection with Governor Smith's pre-convention campaign. He supplemented this by declaring his society had no connection with what was being done politically in the Senate or in the nation. With the exception of \$7, which he said he had received as

political contributions to Governor Smith's campaign fund, he asserted he knew of no gifts to the Smith chest either in New York or elsewhere other than those regarding which Mr. Van Namee, manager of the Smith campaign here, had already testified. "I received three letters, one with a \$5 bill inclosed and the others containing \$1 each," Mr. Olvany said. "I gave the \$5 bill to Mr. Van Namee and the two \$1 bills were used to pay postage."

Mr. Olvany testified the Democratic county committee, of which he is an executive member, had not, as an organization, engaged in any direct campaign for Governor Smith. Mr. Olvany declared he had no knowledge of any connection between Tammany Hall and the awarding of public utility and construction contracts. He asserted neither he nor any other Tammany official was in a position to dictate the persons to whom contracts should be awarded.

The hearing was before Senators Frederick Steiwer (R.) of Oregon, chairman, and Samuel G. Bratton (D.) of New Mexico, and Representative Alben W. Barkley (D.) of Kentucky.

**PARENT-TEACHER MOVE AMONG NEGROES GROWS**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
WILMINGTON, Del.—Growth of the parent-teacher movement among the Negro schools in Delaware was shown by the attendance of 245 delegates from 75 school districts at the Dr. Charles Tindley, pastor of Tindley Temple, Philadelphia, in the main address of the convention, expressed faith in the upward trend of the Negro race.

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## FARM LEADERS PLAN DEMANDS AT KANSAS CITY

Plank and Mid-Western  
Nominee to Be Asked of  
Republicans

CHICAGO (AP)—The farmer protest movement, crystallized by the presidential veto of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, has gathered its leaders here to plan its assault June 12 upon the Republican National Convention at Kansas City.

The announced objectives of the movement were two: First the nomination by the Republicans of a middle Westerner, and, second, a Republican Party pledge to make the tariff effective on farm products.

Chairmen of the general committee in 14 states had been called for the meeting, which was arranged by M. J. Tobin of Vinson, Ia., an active supporter of the presidential candidacy of Frank O. Lowden of Illinois. The movement embraces supporters of Lowden, and Senators Watson, Indiana, and Curtis, Kansas. Gov. Adam McMullen of Nebraska, who has been a leader in urging emphatic measures for carrying the farmer protest before the Republican convention, said his plan of a farmer caravan moving out of the convention city has brought him thousands of letters promising support and participation.

Three circus main tops, he said, have been arranged for and will be raised in Kansas City next week to accommodate the farmer caravans. Parking sites have been provided, he added, both in Kansas City Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.

While the Chicago meeting was attracting many of the leaders in the protest movement, the Corn Belt Federation at Des Moines, Ia., indicated through its chairman, William Hirth of Columbia, Mo., that the corn belt would "go to Houston" if the Republicans failed to satisfy farmer demands both as to platform and candidate.

### Farmers "Serve Notice"

DES MOINES (AP)—Threatening to refuse to support the Republican Party if President Coolidge or Secretary of Commerce Hoover are nominated at the Kansas City National Republican Convention, representatives of the corn belt federation have issued a statement in resentment to the veto of the McNary-Haugen bill. "The committee... serves notice upon the leadership of the Republican Party that it will not tolerate the selection of such a man as Hoover or Coolidge as the party leader," the statement read, "but that in event of such a nomination the farmers will utterly refuse to lend support. Party lines are no longer strong enough to hold the farm vote under such conditions."

The federalist through William Hirth, Columbia, Mo., its chairman, claims to represent 1,000,000 farmers in the middle West. Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, came to Kansas City today to aid in directing the presidential campaign of his cabinet colleague, Herbert Hoover.

### CIVIL FLYING SCHOOL OPENING IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—With the object of supplying fully trained civilian aviators to assure Mexico a prominent place in the aviation sun, the

first civil aviation school in this country is being opened here under the auspices of the Mexican Association of Aviation, according to an announcement by that organization. Juan Guillermo Villalana, one of the principal organizers of the association, is the director of the new school. It will be supported entirely by the association, but the Mexican Government has granted the organizers permission to issue and offer for sale a special series of postage stamps to aid in defraying the cost of training student pilots in all phases of flying. This special stamp issue is modeled on a plan used in Italy for a similar school.

## Ontario to Curb Export of Liquor

Government Would Prevent  
Sending of Alcohol Into  
the United States

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Steps to curb the export of liquor into the United States by reducing the stocks stored along the border have been taken by the provincial government.

Owners of warehouses along the Ontario border between Sarnia and Windsor and in the Niagara Falls district have been warned that their operations are considered illegal and that there must be no more heavy accumulations of stocks.

The move was decided on when the passage of federal legislation prohibiting inter-province shipment of liquor brought a flood of shipments from British Columbia. Millions of dollars worth of liquor is estimated to have been shipped from the Pacific coast province and to be now bulked along the border.

The move does not affect shipments passing through for bona fide export. The measure is now awaiting royal assent.

Exporters at Windsor declared the warning would be ignored. They take the stand that the liquor control board has no authority to tell them how much liquor they can store for export.

"The Government tried the same thing before," one of the exporters said, "and the courts always held with us. The judgments state we had the right to store liquor for export."

Provincial officers, explaining why British Columbia distillers find it necessary to send their output to Ontario for export into the United States, said Ontario was now the best province along the border for shipment into the United States. They asserted that smugglers had little trouble running their liquor into the United States through Buffalo and Detroit. Liquor bound for the United States is sent to Windsor or Niagara Falls border for export.

### STATEN ISLAND SPANS TO BE OPENED JUNE 20

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The two Arthur Kill bridges, linking Staten Island with New Jersey, will be dedicated on June 20 and opened to service immediately. The structures have been completed six months ahead of schedule.

The Goethals Bridge, at which the first ceremony will be held, joins Elizabeth, New Jersey, with Howland Hook, Staten Island, and the other bridge, known as the Outerbridge Crossing, in honor of a one-time chairman of the Port of New York Authority, extends from Perth Amboy, N. J., to Tottenville, Staten Island.

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## Where the President Will Spend the Summer



Cedar Island Lodge, 39 Miles From Superior, Wis., Has Been Selected by Mr. Coolidge for the Summer White House. The Estate Was Offered to the United States Chief Executive by the Heirs of Henry Clay Pierce, and is Situated on the Brule River in a Forest of Pine and Cedar.

## Hoover Wins Votes but Loses Primary

Delegations Almost Opposite  
to West Virginia Pref-  
erence

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—With the vote tally practically complete most West Virginia delegates to the national conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties, on pre-primary pledges, are in direct opposition to the people's preference.

Of the 19 Kansas City University votes, none is pledged directly to Senator Guy D. Goff, who won the preferential vote; two are regarded as for Herbert Hoover, one is pledged to Mr. Hoover and the remaining 16 are unpledged.

In the Democratic convention of the 20 delegates having 16 votes, 14 are anti-Smith; five are pledged to the New York Governor and one is unpledged. Governor Smith was returned the winner in the direct vote.

The delegates are not bound by the preferential vote.

The latest presidential preference figures are:  
Democratic: 2063 of 2306 precincts gave Smith, 72,960; Reed, 69,688.  
Republican: 2170 precincts gave Goff, 120,337; Hoover, 105,876.

### Butler Arrives to Direct Pre-Convention Activities

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The Republican National Convention organization has taken more definite form with heads of committees attempting to speed perfection of arrangements for the opening session June 12. Arrival of William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, with part of his staff, precipitated a series of conferences on housing, entertainment, distribution of spectators' tickets and preparation of Convention Hall.

Mr. Butler said the first national committee sessions probably would be called the first of next week, when a hearing will be held on 73 contested delegates. He was unable to say who would present at the hearing, since George Wharton Pepper, former Pennsylvania Senator, had declined to serve.

### Howell to Nominate Reed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles M. Howell, a Kansas City, Mo., lawyer, has been designated by James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, to make the speech placing his name in nomination for the Democratic presidential nomination at the Houston convention.

### DR. OXNAM ELECTED DE PAUW PRESIDENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GREENCASTLE, Ind.—The Rev. Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, professor of practical theology at Boston University, has been elected to the presidency of De Pauw University by unanimous vote of the trustees. He succeeds the Rev. Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, formerly president of Boston University, who resigned from De Pauw to accept the pastorate of the American Church in Berlin, Ger., ending a career of 33 years as a college president.

Dr. Oxnam, in addition to several years of teaching, has engaged in preaching in California and in travel and study in the Orient and Russia since his graduation from the Boston University School of Theology in 1915. He was for a time executive secretary of the Los Angeles Missionary and Church Extension Society, and since 1917 has been connected with the Church of All Nations, Los Angeles. He was for four years a professor of social ethics in the University of Southern California, and is a writer on social, international and industrial subjects.

### INTERSTATE TELEGRAPH RATE CUT IS ASKED

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Reduction of telegraph rates out of California in excess of \$2,000,000 annually will be sought by the California Railroad Commission from the Interstate Commerce Commission, it has been announced here.

The Railroad Commission has ordered its attorney to file a complaint against the Western Union Telegraph Company before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, asking reduction of rates for all interstate business in which service in California is concerned.

## PRESIDENT MAY USE SCHOOL FOR OFFICES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SUPERIOR, Wis.—President Coolidge will conduct the business of the Nation in a schoolhouse this summer if the plans to establish the Executive Offices in Central High School here during the vacation period are approved by his representatives.

The committee of citizens of Superior chosen as official hosts to the President during his stay in the Brule region tentatively selected the school for this purpose.

## Wool Men Advised to Work Together

European Farmers Far Ahead  
in Co-operative Effort,  
Federal Expert Says

BROOKINGS, S. D.—The sheep business is a money-maker now and will continue to be profitable if United States farmers and ranchers handle it as European farmers have been forced to—through organization. This is the prediction of J. F. Walker, wool expert, and representative of the Department of Agriculture, who has been here conferring with officials of South Dakota State College and the Co-operative Wool Growers of South Dakota.

The world, with the exception of the United States and some of the countries in South America, has reached the peak in sheep production, Mr. Walker pointed out. The only way the United States can increase its production and still maintain a good market is through organization; it is apparently in the best position to supply the increased demand due to changing styles of clothing, increasing population, and new uses of wool for industrial purposes.

In visiting Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and England, France, and Germany in Europe, Mr. Walker discovered that though organization of the foreign wool growers were releasing on the market each month only a certain per cent of the wool produced annually. This prevents a flooded market and results in a price that shows little fluctuation. As far as the woolen mills are concerned, Mr. Walker found that wool not on the market did not exist.

The reason the cotton growers in the United States received a greater appropriation last year from the Government for improving marketing conditions than did the wool growers was because the southern planters are better organized, the wool expert declared in stressing the importance of co-operation and organization in the sheep business.

### CADETS START LONG CRUISE

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Bound for London, Eng., 73 cadets from the United States coast guard academy here sailed aboard the training ship Alexander Hamilton and the destroyer Shaw on the first leg of a 10,000-mile summer practice cruise. Stops will be made at London, Antwerp, Cherbourg, Corunna, Casa Blanca, Funchal, and Hamilton.

### PAPER MILL MEN ELECT HEAD

PITTSFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Benjamin T. Larrabee of Cumberland Mills, Me., was elected president of the American Pulp & Paper Mills Superintendents' Association at the annual convention of the organization here. James G. Ramsey of Wilmington, Del., was elected first vice-president.

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## Irak-Hejaz Dispute Is Near Settlement

Sir Gilbert Clayton, Head of  
British Mission, Makes  
Hopeful Statement

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
JERUSALEM.—The hope of an early settlement of the outstanding differences between Irak and Hejaz, recently threatening the peace of Arabia and raising the fear of a holy war was sounded by Sir Gilbert Clayton, head of the British mission, who has just returned from Jiddah. After negotiations with Ibn Saud, the parley was interrupted on account of the pilgrimage to Mecca, and it will be resumed in the middle of July. Sir Gilbert, who is en route to London to report progress, said that the conversations had been very friendly and satisfactory, the Iraqi delegates attached to the mission returning home.

The conversations, he continued, sought to solve the disputes over the military posts Irak had erected near the Hejaz boundary, resulting in grave and uncontrolled raids early this year, necessitating British planes

bombing the Wahabi tribesmen. The questions between Irak and Hejaz were not serious as soon as the compensation for the inter-tribal raiding had been arranged, Sir Gilbert Clayton intimated.

## Day of Coal Strike Declared Near End

Retail Dealers Hear of Prog-  
ress in Co-operative Move  
to Insure Trade Peace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Due to co-operative effort between representatives of the public, operators and miners, the time is near at hand when general coal strikes will be practically impossible, declared Roy C. Haines of Mount Carmel, Pa., secretary of the Anthracite Co-operative Association, in an address before the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Retail Coal Merchants' Association, just held here.

The public, he said, has an investment of \$4,000,000,000 in the anthracite regions, consisting of banking, real estate and mercantile enterprises, all of which are dependent on the welfare of the anthracite industry.

"This group," he declared, "is now co-operating with the miners and mine owners to establish a program satisfactory to all, and is succeeding. A great period of reconstruction in the industry is setting in."

The operators have returned to standard sizing and are sending out the cleanest and best prepared coal in the history of the industry.

"The miners, on the other hand, with broadened knowledge of their industry, and working less hours per day, are taking a real interest and producing a far greater tonnage."

### VERMONT ESTATE SOLD

RANDOLPH, Vt. (AP)—J. Carlton Jones of Randolph and Barre, has purchased Maricastle and Maricastle Park, the summer estate of the late Col. A. B. Chandler of Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Farm Land Built by Jetties Which Capture River's Silt

Simple Device, Which Gave Inventor Fortune,  
Now Used by Railroads to Curb Floods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SILVER LAKE, Kan.—A simple steel jetty invented by H. F. Kellner, a resident of this village, has proved so effective in curbing floods that it has been put in use by 41 railroads operating in 15 states.

Mr. Kellner, who has become wealthy through this device, continues to live in this country town just because he likes it. He owns 12 farms, one of which, thanks to the use of his invention, has grown 180 new acres.

The jetties, installed to prevent the overflow of a river which flowed past it, did the inventor a good turn by annexing many acres of soil taken from the flowing stream. The value of the farm mounted about nine times as a result, Mr. Kellner estimates.

Each unit of the jetty consists of

three steel bars bolted together in the form of a double tripod. Three legs of the tripod are on the ground, three in the air. Cables bind the units together.

When the water rises over the jetties the current is broken and silt and drift matter become lodged along the bank. After the accreted land has been piled up, the jetties are dug out and thrown into new rows to await the next high waters.

Thirty units were installed in the Arkansas River for the water works of Pueblo Colo., to divert the channel out of a sharp bend and across a sandbar. The bank was caving in at the bend, endangering the pumping plant. Two months afterward, the engineers reported that the old channel had become quiet and that the new current was crossing the bar as planned.

## MAINE LIGHT KEEPER ENDS NOTED SERVICE

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Capt. Joseph W. Strout, who kept the oldest lighthouse on the North Atlantic coast, has been retired.

Members of the captain's family have been connected with Portland Head Light since it was first authorized. Joseph Greenleaf, first keeper of the light, was appointed by George Washington, and a copy of the original document is in Captain Strout's possession. Captain Strout will be succeeded by John A. Cameron, who has been assistant keeper with him for 25 years.

## MEXICO ADDS RURAL SCHOOLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—Mexico's educational system has been further extended by the establishment of rural schools in the thinly settled parts of the municipality of Sahilillo in the State of Coahuila. The Department of Agriculture and Public Works has announced that rural schools have been opened during the last two months in the settlements, some with only 50 inhabitants, in this municipality.

## DICKINSON HEAD RESIGNS

CARLISLE, Pa. (AP)—Dr. James Henry Morgan, has resigned as president of Dickinson College. He became president of the college in 1914. He graduated from Dickinson 50 years ago. A committee will be appointed to name his successor.

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**Interscholastic Prizes Announced in Essay Contest**

## Idea That Fumes and Waste Are Inevitable Is Wrong, Says Commissioner

### Says Commissioner

Zoning alone is not enough to solve the problem of industrial nui-

cities must go further and abate these nuisances for the benefit of the industrial as well as the residential section. R. D. McLaughlin, commissioner of trade waste for the city of Cleveland, asserts in an article in the National Municipal Review.

"The idea that industry cannot be conducted profitably without creating dusts, fumes, odors, noxious gases, or offensive liquid wastes, is erroneous," he declares. "Some of the largest and most prosperous industries in America today are conducting business without creating nuisance of any kind.

**Elimination of Waste**

"The elimination of every form of waste is one of the objects of ac-

entific management, and the idea that it is an advantage for an industry to maintain a public nuisance has no scientific basis in fact. Progressive business firms no longer tolerate nuisance as it is regarded as a stigma on the conduct of the business."

Remarking that zoning purports to protect residential districts from the ill effects of industries by segregating industry into unrestricted districts, Mr. McLaurin says: "Such classification cannot benefit a residential district materially as long as nuisance obtains in an industrial

"The only way conditions can be improved or residential districts benefited is by abating nuisance. Further, the fact is entirely overlooked that one industry may cause infinite damage to other industries in an industrial district. It is impos-

The commissioner also points out the growing impracticality of declaring certain industries to be nuisances

as such or of classifying them as to degrees of nuisance, for he holds that nuisance is attributable chiefly to neglect to apply known methods for control of dusts, fumes, and wastes.

"Many industries," he observes,

are classified as nuisances in zoning ordinances, which are being conducted by certain manufacturers without creating any nuisance whatever. If any industry can be conducted profitably by one manufacturer without creating nuisance, it is evident that other manufacturers in

the same kind of industry can adopt similar nuisance abatement methods."

---

**City Playgrounds**  
**Win Liberal Funds**

**Increase of \$13,000,000 Given  
for Municipal Recreation  
Over Previous Year**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Nearly \$13,000,000 more was spent for municipal recreation during 1927 than in 1926, according to announcement made in the year book of recreation statistics

A survey by the association shows that there was an expenditure of \$32,191,763 for municipal recreation in 1927, as compared with \$19,200,000 in 1926 and \$9,317,000 four years be-

The survey shows a big jump in the popularity of basketball. In 1927

basketball gained nearly four times as many players as it had in 1924. Last year 249,214 enrolled in playground basketball. Tennis courts increased by 723 and swimming pools by 147 over the totals for 1926.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A faint, dark horizontal line is visible near the bottom edge of the page.



## ANCIENT RACES OF NEW MEXICO TO BE STUDIED

Minneapolis Arts Institute Expedition to Dig in Minnres Valley Area

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minnesota is sending out her first official archaeological expedition next month, financed by the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, and headed by Prof. Albert E. Jenks, anthropologist of the University of Minnesota. Members of the expedition will entrain about June 10 by motor and railroad to dig for six weeks in the Minnres Valley, New Mexico, where they expect to find traces of the prehistoric culture known to have existed there.

"We have high hopes of finding important examples of pottery which the ancient race inhabiting the Minnres Valley buried under the adobe floors of their houses," Professor Jenks said. "This Minnres pottery is decorated very beautifully with the most realistic animal designs and most highly conventionalized geometric designs of all pottery so far known in the Western Hemisphere."

Wesley Bradford, staff member of the Santa Fe and San Diego museums and expert on the Minnres culture, will assist Professor Jenks and his party in finding a favorable site for excavation, and in further direction of the work. All material found will be divided in the proportion of three-quarters to the Minneapolis Institute of Arts and one-quarter to the Santa Fe Museum. Funds are made available for this work from the Ethel Morris Van Derslip Bequest.

This prehistoric culture, variously estimated as between 2000 and 4000 years old, has been known only since 1914. Before that time a local physician had done some digging in the region, and finally called some beautiful pottery bowls to the attention of Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, former chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Since then further excavating has been done, and the findings published by the Smithsonian Institution. The Institute of Arts expedition, however, will be the first to endeavor to excavate a complete village site with any degree of completeness.

## Southern Cross Lands at Hawaii; Suva Is Next Stop

(Continued from Page 1)

ported trouble, when it was caught in a downward air current. Its radio was silenced after flashing out the brief message, "hit an air pocket."

For more than an hour there was silence, and anxiety ashore grew apace. But suddenly the radio pulsed again, and the ship was reported out of the danger with only a loss of altitude.

Again Friday as the plane was within striking distance of the islands, anxiety was again pitched when the Southern Cross radioed her fuel was running low, and she had lost her position.

Scouts "Lost" Talk  
This fear was unfounded, however, according to Navigator Lyon, who reported on landing that the ship had not been lost.

"An inter-island steamship navigator for four years and not able to find the island?" he questioned scornfully. "Almost continuously throughout the flight the radio transmitting set of the plane kept the world informed of the craft's progress. In the flight's later stages, the operator reported battery trouble prevented reception, but perfect transmission continued."

Two hours before the craft landed the laconic message, "guess we are lost," was picked up. Earlier the fliers reported sighting land, but this erroneous report was followed by the explanation, "these clouds are fooling us. We thought we had sighted land but guess not."

Then came the joyful air tidings that the lofty Hawaiian peaks, about 165 miles away, had been sighted. This news was followed by the message at 11 a. m., "We have just enough fuel to make it."

At 11:22 the ship radioed: "Twenty-six and a half hours in the air now. About time we were sighting some terra firma. Wonder if you are getting me now. Tell them to keep the destroyers leashed. We don't need them yet. Just banks of drifting clouds, but now we are inclined to believe we know where we are. Stay with us, old man, we might have to swim yet."

Clouds or Land?  
This indicated to the shore listeners that again the crew had mistaken clouds for mountain tops, and although less than an hour from the islands, had not yet seen land.

Eleven minutes later the Radio Corporation message received the Southern Cross's tidings that Molokai Island had been sighted. At 11:43 the ship radioed, "We are heading in sight now of Oahu. It's going to be a race whether we make it to land or not before the fuel is exhausted."

At noon the Southern Cross reported, "We soon will be there now. Crossing Oahu, nearing Wheeler Field." Then the ship passed over Honolulu and headed for Wheeler

Field, 20 miles away, where it landed within 15 minutes.

First land sighted was Molokai Island, the smiling crew told the reception committee. The radio beacon was lost 300 miles out from San Francisco, and Navigator Lyon said the Wheeler Field beacon never was picked up, thus forcing the craft to fly 2100 miles blind without the protecting radio beam the army threw out as a guide.

Two ships were sighted, the Miliki and the Manoa, while other ships were communicated with by radio.

## Emigrant Plays Lead in Drama of World Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

other fete days are so large as to create seasonal movements in their sales of foreign exchange. "Really enormous sums," Dr. Hall says, have been deposited in banks in Italy by immigrants from the United States, partly as a speculation in exchange, although the sum sent to Italy in 1927 is less than half what it was in 1923, 1924 and 1925. It is estimated at \$25,000,000, which is more than that sent to any other individual country. It is supposed Italians in America averaged only \$25 apiece in remittances last year, against a per capita estimate for the Greeks of \$120 in the same year.

Remittances are irregular, and ebb and flow with respect to home conditions. A disaster in Tokyo starts money home from Boston to San Francisco, while prosperity is likely to slow up the flow.

When the Continent generally was on a paper-currency basis after the war, "our immigrants," Dr. Hall says, "could sometimes bestow upon relatives abroad benefits equaling their own sacrifices in remitting them."

A new factor is beginning to show itself. Immigration to the United States is declining, due to restriction. Moreover under the present law priority is given to relatives and mothers of immigrants, the most dependent relatives. As families are consolidated on this side of the water and new immigrants diminish, remittances sent abroad will decline more and more.

Notes on immigrant remittances country-by-country reveal contrasts between different races. There are only 50,000 Chinese in the United States for example, yet last year they were supposed to have transmitted \$15,000,000 back to South China, from which section nearly all of them come. This is about \$300 apiece, or enough to support an entire Chinese family.

German remittances are said to be between \$5,000,000 and \$8,000,000; Greece \$24,000,000—a surprising sum in view of the fact that the population of Greece is only 6,500,000. A severe economic depression in Norway, recently, accounts for the large estimate of remittances to that country—\$4,566,000.

Italy still surpasses all other nations with its \$22,000,000. Greece is only \$1,000,000 less; Poland is third with \$17,280,000.

## SANCTION WITHHELD FOR AUSTRIAN LOAN

VIENNA.—The decision of the United States to postpone until September sanctioning of an Austrian loan, while it is understood to be due to pressure of business interests in Congress is much regretted here. In the Austrian parliamentary debate on the subject the Finance Minister, Dr. Victor Kienzl, declared that the program for state railways and road building had already commenced despite the postponement, and that stricter economy would be essential.

The debate also showed that the Government and Opposition had agreed that the best interests of Austria would be served by allowing her in the future freedom to obtain foreign credit instead of compelling her first to repay "relief credits" as at present.

## BRITISH TO PRODUCE CHEAP SMALL CAR

LONDON.—The small car price cutting here has entered a new stage with the announcement made by the Daily Mail that the Clyno Engineering Company of Wolverhampton has secretly installed a large-scale plant for the construction of a nine-horsepower four-seater to be marketed at about \$115, the output expected being 200 to 300 a week by the end of this month.

This means a new and formidable competition for the Austin seven-horsepower three-seater, costing \$125 and the new seven-horsepower four-seater (price not fixed), for which preparations for large-scale manufacture are understood to be approaching completion at the famous William Morris Works near Oxford.

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## Attorney-General in Massachusetts Must Face Charge

Committee Recommends, After  
Investigation, That He Be  
Impeached on Record

Impeachment of Arthur K. Reading, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, is recommended in the report of a special investigating committee of the House of Representatives, which has been making inquiry into his conduct since March 1.

The committee charges that Mr. Reading, carrying on private practice in addition to the work of his office, misused his official position to obtain a settlement favorable to himself and his clients in a financing company case, and accepted a payment of \$25,000 from the Decimo Club, an organization which it had been his duty to investigate for possible fraud, as a "purchase of his official favor and protection."

The impeachment order, if adopted by the House, would be the first such presentment brought against a state officer before the Massachusetts Senate in more than 100 years. Counsel for Mr. Reading declared the committee report to be a partisan indictment rather than a judicial finding. The Massachusetts Constitution does not require a time exclusively to his office. The nine members of the committee were unanimous in their recommendation.

The report declares Mr. Reading, as counsel for subsidiaries of the United L. & A. W. Acceptance Corporation but sometimes appearing to act as Attorney-General intimidated Louis A. Wolfe, promoter and president of the company, into making an agreement under which \$125,000 was returned to the subsidiary companies, including a \$30,000 fee for Mr. Reading.

It then asserts in regard to the Decimo Club case that Mr. Reading knew the club to be a specious organization conducted "for the enrichment of its officials," but that the Attorney-General reported after a brief investigation that he saw nothing illegal in its operation and soon afterward accepted employment as a legal adviser to revise its constitution and by-laws. The committee believes the work he did in this respect was slight as to be only a subterfuge for the acceptance of the \$25,000 retainer paid to him.

The report concludes that Mr. Reading has been guilty of "misconduct and maladministration in office" and has "for his own profit brought the administration of justice in this Commonwealth into discredit and disrepute."

## Delaware Gleans Riches in Berries

Strawberry Crop in Two  
Counties Expected to Ex-  
ceed 1000 Carlots

WILMINGTON, Del.—Delaware is marketing the largest strawberry crop in its history. It is believed the greatly enlarged acreage and the heavy yield will unite to make prices lower than for years. Buyers paid \$6 per case of 32 quarts on the opening day. They are expected to go to \$2.50 a crate when the season is fully under way. Most of the strawberries bought in Delaware and the Peninsula are used for the manufacture of soda water flavoring, and the demand for them has increased steadily during the prohibition era.

Strawberries are said to net from \$400 to \$600 an acre, and in addition to the profits for the grower thousands of pickers are employed during the four weeks the berries are ripening, and there is always a call for more workers at this time than respond.

The total yield from the two small berry counties this season, it is predicted, may exceed 1000 carloads.

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# House and Garden

## Foundation Planting

### II—THE ART

By STEPHEN F. HAMBLIN  
Director of Botanic Garden, Harvard University

WHAT is the purpose of planting in relation to the house? What is the special quality of foundation planting? The cellar walls as they protrude above the earth are not ornamental, and low masses of foliage surely hide their nakedness. In general, the higher the first floor level above the earth, the more foundation planting may be employed, but no home should be completely banded about by bushes and thus the house walls be made to appear as if supported by a sea of foliage.

There are blank spaces on the walls which may well be decorated; yet good architectural details should not be concealed by vegetation. When built, the house rose vertically in the level soil and the touch of planting, as if the plants had appeared there through natural agencies, seems to harmonize the two lines and tie the home to the lawn. A square house in a level lawn is particularly difficult to convincingly, for with irregularity of outline or uneven soil surface it is easier to fit in this touch of nature.

#### Amount of Vegetation

Some houses have no basal planting at all, while others are decidedly overplanted. The amount is partly a question of personal preference

and equally of the type and situation of the house. A building poorly designed may well be quite masked by heavy planting, while a house of pleasing proportions and good details should have but little planting, and that low or of medium density. The vague standard of appropriateness should be applied here. This vegetation must have a definite relation to that of the lawn and the gardens.

#### Formality of Design

There is always the question of degree of formality—again appropriateness. If the house itself is elaborate in details and irregular in outline, the planting can reflect the freedom of nature, but if the lines of the house are simple and dignified, the restraints of man may show in the treatment of the vegetation. A dwelling which is Queen Anne in front and Mary Ann behind should be planted in the two manners, with the Mary Ann part of the house considerably concealed.

#### Harmony in Scale in Planting

The elusive quality of scale, or proportion, should always be considered. A lofty massive mansion with a mere eyebrow of foliage at its base looks unclothed, whereas small houses seem tiny when the lilacs reach up to the roof. Very heavy foliage is often too obvious unless the building is prisonlike; yet more satisfactory is the mass of airy foliage which offers the needed bulk but not the density.

#### Variety in Relation to Background

It is possible to have the plants too much of one type, and the result is monotonous which complicates the difficulty without relieving it. Most of us get too great a diversity of plant forms and achieve a jumble that has no meaning or relation. A middle course can easily avoid monotony, for there is infinite variety in the details of the plant habits. Color problems enter in, for red brick injures autumn color and all blossoms but white, while white paint calls largely for green foliage. These theories of the artistic quality of the grouping have endless considerations.

#### Portals

The openings, as doors, windows and porches, require special treatment. The emphasis placed in the planting about the front door and step will be quite different from that at a side door, while the kitchen steps may be, to a large degree, concealed by dense shrubs, though the service porch does not need total oblivion. The windows should not be darkened by tall shrubs, even if on the sunny side, for windows were built to let light and air into the rooms. In general, the planting below windows should be low and in front of area windows no planting at all is expected.

#### Screens

The porch or terrace should be sheltered in part from sun and wind at least on one end—separated

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The variegated yucca filamentosa, an entirely new decorative foliage plant, is offered this season to add beauty to home grounds. As happens to the well-known yucca filamentosa (Adam's needle), there come also this new genus in late June drooping spikes of wax-like, creamy-white, fragrant flowers on stalks two to three feet high, to compensate for any harshness the swordlike foliage might suggest. Self-sufficient before and after the blooming period, is the striking beauty of the long, sharp-pointed leaves of deep green, margined with creamy yellow—for all the world like a crisp two-toned ribbon. In the early fall the green takes on a steel-blue cast, which color it retains all through the winter months. Thickly set with sessile leaves, the plant holds its center leaves rigidly upright, the outer ones arched from base to tip, lending such extreme grace of form that a single specimen can stand alone on the lawn, a gorgeous ornament.

The plants are equally attractive in foundation plantings, and set alternately among the spires, hydrangeas, barberry, and junipers, lend a charm of contrast that is new and good to see.

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from the dust and noise of the street, and screened from the view of visitors. This privacy can be gained in several ways, but careful planting is part of the operation. Often there are portions of the house to be hidden when seen from the front, and in our close community life the planting near the house walls may serve also to screen distant objects which are not agreeable to the eye.

#### Accents

Another need in the planting is accentuation. The main entrance, if situated with an exposure that favors the growth of plants and with space for plants to grow, may be so adorned that its importance will be fully emphasized. If but few plants are used, then they should be the very best and most suitable and not used elsewhere about the house or lawn. Where the spaces between windows are wide and there is room in the lawn, the planting may be both higher and wider than under the windows. The corners of the building may have a group of considerable bulk and density, particularly if the planting is to give height to the composition and connect the roof lines with the earth below. Here is where vines often get in their best work.

#### Value of Vines

To get the height of vegetation often needed on the building walls, very slender shrubs are needed. These are vines, of varied methods of growth and producing many pleasing results. A danger in their use is the smothering effect of vigorous kinds, and also injury to gutters, shutters, and architectural ornaments. To make them detachable there should be a trellis provided in most cases, and few vines are willing to remain within their prescribed limits. Few are the vines of medium growth which are also suited to wall adornment. Particularly useful are aekia, some clematis, climbing roses, wintercreeper, Virginia creeper, and other kinds of ampelopsis.

#### Diversity

Since so many pictorial purposes are served by the planting, it is easily seen that a belt of similar shrubbery clear around the house is perhaps even less pleasing than little or none. In places the foundations and walls should show clearly, in contrast to the areas where they are hidden. If each section of the house is to be studied, it will not be impossible to imagine planting combinations which may be produced with living plants and give variety and harmony, setting this house apart from all others on the street.

#### Value of Flowers

Contrary to general notion, the value of foundation planting rests in form and foliage rather than in flowers. Except as incidents in front of the shrub groups, the herbaceous plants, whose chief beauty is in their flowers, are of little value here and far better in beds by themselves. A house enthroned in a bed of pansies, salvia, or lilacs seems to have dropped itself into a flower garden, a mistake; and when the bloom is over and frost has cut down the foliage there is only bare dirt as decoration until spring again gets to work. Personalities of good summer foliage and ferns in shady spots may be used among shrubs; but annuals are hardly to be considered, save on the side of the house where the flower garden is closely adjacent.

The greater proportion of foundation plants should be shrubs, mostly those of low or medium height, with good constitution, enduring foliage and compact habit of growth rating far above the ability to produce flowers. With a fairly clear understanding of what each part of the planting requires and some knowledge of the values contributed by the plants, it is time to consider the species which may now originate about the outer walls of our homes. This will be done in a subsequent article.

(Foundation Planting: The Labor, by Mr. Hamblin, was published on this page May 5.)

## The Season Offers a New Yucca

THE variegated yucca filamentosa, an entirely new decorative foliage plant, is offered this season to add beauty to home grounds. As happens to the well-known yucca filamentosa (Adam's needle), there come also this new genus in late June drooping spikes of wax-like, creamy-white, fragrant flowers on stalks two to three feet high, to compensate for any harshness the swordlike foliage might suggest. Self-sufficient before and after the blooming period, is the striking beauty of the long, sharp-pointed leaves of deep green, margined with creamy yellow—for all the world like a crisp two-toned ribbon. In the early fall the green takes on a steel-blue cast, which color it retains all through the winter months. Thickly set with sessile leaves, the plant holds its center leaves rigidly upright, the outer ones arched from base to tip, lending such extreme grace of form that a single specimen can stand alone on the lawn, a gorgeous ornament.

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## THE ELM HAS A SURE PLACE IN THE AFFECTIONS



Upper Left—Vase Elms Six Years Old. Lower—Globe-Headed Elm as Decorative Lawn Tree. Right—Moline Elm Fast-Growing Budded Elm, Six Years Old.

## Better Elms

By H. R. MOSNAT

WITH such great advances taking place in inventions and mechanical matters, the equal advancement in horticulture is often overlooked. It is quietly going on, just the same. A very important part of the work of such experimenters as Luther Burbank was that it directed attention to the progress already made and still possible to make in trees.

The Moline is a fast-growing elm. It is a hybrid in which Luther Burbank was much interested. More than anyone else, he made the word hybrid popular. He was interested in elms, and took twigs of the famous Lancaster elm, which grew near where he was born, and grew them in New England. These developed into such large trees that they had to be cut down. He gave some of the grafted Lancaster elms to friends, but forgot to whom. Then to end the chapter, the original tree was destroyed in a storm.

The Moline Elm has been more fortunate with the Moline elm, which is a chance sport, getting its name from the Illinois city where the parent tree, now a quarter of a century old, still flourishes. As it never bears any seeds, it is multiplied by budding or grafting upon the trunk or roots of the common American white elm.

The Moline elm grows rapidly, has no notch to split as it is fastigiate in form—that is, grows to a point, more like a pine tree. It is very similar to the Lombardy poplar, but less slender.

The Moline elm has the largest leaves that grow on any known elm. The rule with elms appears to be that the larger the leaves, the fewer the seeds, and with the Moline it has been carried to the point that, as has been said, the tree bears no seeds at all. This is not an uncommon peculiarity of hybrids. Roughly, there may be said to be three classes of hybrids: Those where the parents are closely related; those where the parents are less nearly related; or those where the parents are not viable. Those where the parents are very distant kin; those bear no seeds. So the parents of the Moline elm are distantly related, but what these parents are we do not know.

Why is such a tree of special value? Because a long-lived, fast-growing shade tree is very much desired, and over that part of the United States where population is thickest, the elm is the ideal ornamental—the "peerless ornamental," as Burbank termed it. Where elms are propagated by budding or grafting—just as fruit varieties are propagated—the trees are uniform, are in reality all parts of the same tree. As the Moline elm bears no seeds, it must be multiplied in this way, just as seedling apple trees give the new varieties.

But the greatest value of the Moline elm is to save taxes for highway

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far north as Minneapolis, Minn., and Green Bay, Wis. At Fort Myers, Fla., the southern limit of the elm habitat, the bark of young Moline elm trees suffered from sunburn. This could be prevented by shading. The Moline elm leaves out in spring later by about two weeks than the American white elm, and holds its leaves later in autumn, often by several weeks. They usually turn to a golden yellow almost as brilliant as those of hard maple.



Vase, Globe and Asiatic Elms

The Vase elm is another new elm which is a selection of the American white elm, and budded from a superior tree chosen from many thousands. It is of the beautiful, arching type that makes so many New England villages and city streets cathedral arches. But the Vase elm has a catch that may split. A search is now being made for a superior specimen tree of the English elm, *Campesitris ulmus*, to be used in the same way as the Vase elm. Anyone knowing such a tree will render a service by writing about it to the editor of *House and Garden* Page. This species of elm is one of the very best trees, if not the only tree, that has had its biography written. It grew on Boston Common.

Another new elm is the Globe, harder than box, and longer lived than catalpa bungei. It is worked at any height on a trunk of English elm.

The Far East has recently contributed two new elms that promise much. One is the pumila or Asiatic elm, also called the Siberian elm, one of the hardiest and fastest-growing varieties. It is propagated from seeds, and so varies. It is often, but incorrectly, called the Chinese elm. Properly, the latter is *ulmus parvifolia*, which is even newer than *ulmus pumila* and more tender, but it is hardy in the vicinity of Boston. It holds its foliage a long time.

The famous Washington elm on Cambridge Common, under which Gen. George Washington took command of the Continental Army, is now gone, but for sentimental reasons it is being propagated by budding by a western nurseryman.

By discarding all the Moline elms that showed any winter injury, a hardy strain of that elm has been built up, which does well at least as

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their native haunts are the ones who tell you that they "simply adore wild flowers." That must be the answer to What Makes the Wild Flowers Wild?

Mrs. Edna W. Oettinger, the chairman of conservation in the clubs of North Carolina, has asked, through the club bulletin of that State, that every club launch a campaign in its own territory to promote plant conservation and roadside beauty. Her slogan is "Be good to your country and let all enjoy it." She gives the following rules for gathering wild flowers:

Never gather too many flowers of one kind in one locality, no matter how common they may appear. If the roots of perennials come up easily when you pull them use a knife or scissors.

Flowers of annuals should be picked very sparingly. Do not break or tear off woody flowering branches; cut them close to the base so the wound may heal over.

Plants that produce fruit should be protected, as wild cherries, dogwood, holly berries, huckleberries, etc.

Remember that most wild flowers fade soon after picking. They are frequently scattered in large quantities by automobile parties, taken home and thrown away. If picked modestly they will be plenty left to bloom and reseed themselves for the continued enjoyment of all visitors.

Scatter flower seeds in vacant places along the highway.

In some parts of New England it has become necessary to hire men to guard the haunts of the lovely mountain laurel. Some of the owners of these fields have taken added precaution coupled with an altruistic desire to allow everyone to possess some of the delicate beauty of these typical of sunburn. This could be prevented by shading. The Moline elm leaves out in spring later by about two weeks than the American white elm, and holds its leaves later in autumn, often by several weeks. They usually turn to a golden yellow almost as brilliant as those of hard maple.

An important thing to notice, if one is interested in transplanting wild flowers to one's own yard, is the native surroundings of the flower. Can you give a lady slipper the ground covered with pine needles and partial shade? or will you put it out in ground made sweet by the use of such dressing as many other plants require, and will it have to bloom in the full glare of the sun? If so, your efforts will be in vain and you will have deprived a lovely plant of its birthright.

There are several good books that treat of wild flowers, their native haunts and requirements, and also some growers who can supply all needed advice as to treatment and placing, along with the roots. This would seem to be the best and kindest way in which to start a wildflower spot in one's own yard, thus leaving other flowers where they are at home and trusting to the experience of the grower to furnish such plants as will be at home with you.

## For a North Window

MOST house plants like sunlight, and it is easy to fill the sunny windows with lovely specimens and have them thrive. A more discerning choice needs to be made in selecting pretty plants that will flourish in shady north windows. The list to choose from is not nearly so long. On this account the occupants of sunless windows are usually limited to a few specimens and one likes them to be the most distinctive types adaptable to the conditions.

One cannot go wrong in selecting the mahernia (in the catalogues mahernia odorata, and popularly known as the honey bell). It will display the charming graceful habits to the most picturesque advantage if grown on a bracket where its slender branches can dispose of themselves down over the edge of the pot.

The small bell-shaped flowers are yellow in color and entrancingly fragrant. They are, strangely, more odorous at night than during the day and a few blossoms will fill a room with subtle perfume. Even when not in bloom the plant is quite attractive, having fine and delicate foliage. It appeals because of its refined and dainty aspect rather than by any attempt at showiness.

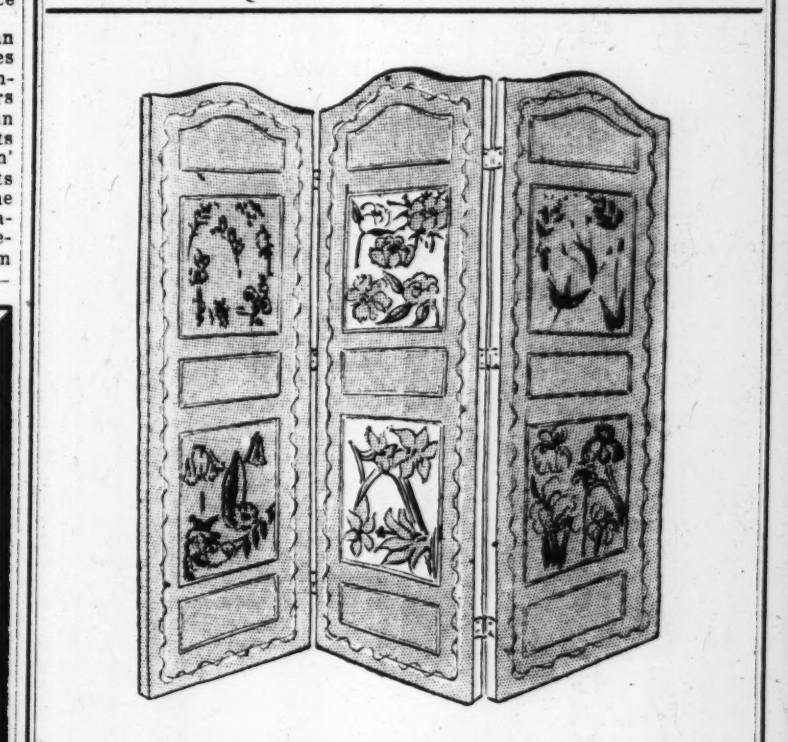
It should be potted in light rich soil and kept moderately moist. The foliage glories in a daily shower.

## Heavenly Blue Morning Glory

The beauty of heavenly-blue morning glory (*Ipomoea*) with flowers about 3 inches in diameter is unsurpassed by any annual climber. It is particularly effective against a white background or trained on a pergola. Although it is best to sow the seed, where it is to bloom, it does transplant successfully. It requires full sunshine. Soak the seed before planting. It is well to sow early as quite a period elapses before the plant is ready to blossom. Do not sow the seed in the open until all danger from frost is past.

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## A U Q U A T R I E M E



## Charming Painted Screens

A U Q U A T R I E M E is showing just now some particularly charming three-fold screens, painted in cool refreshing colors, and decorated with exceedingly handsome old botanical and horticultural plates. It would be difficult to imagine anything more appropriate in decorative feeling for country house rooms . . . to stand behind a low chair or sofa, creating a special background for its occupant, or for the objects disposed on a console or small table.

**Lovely Shades of Turquoise, Yellowed Ivory and Apple Green**

The screen illustrated is a lovely greenish turquoise and oyster white, made gay with iris, single peonies, amaryllis and clusters of trumpet flowers. Another example in the darker blue-green of old Persian faience is decorated with vivid prints of various sorts of rhododendrons and azaleas. And a third in a lovely aged tone of yellowed ivory, relieved with turquoise, with the cooler tints of mauve irises and magnolias. A taller example, with a straight top is painted apple green and oyster white, its decoration consisting altogether of beautifully decorative old plates of plums, peaches, pears, apricots and other fruits, in the most glowing rose-hued ambers, topaz yellows and violets.

Wanamaker's—Fourth floor, old building  
**John Wanamaker New York**  
BROADWAY at NINTH STREET



# ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

## May Days Along Cape Cod Bay

By CARL GREENLEAF BEDE

A MAY-DAY tour of the antique shops along the shore of Massachusetts Bay, south of Boston, holds many elements of interest and charm. In this section are so many old homes of Pilgrims and Puritans that it is of interest to find nothing else along the route, these would be a sufficient attraction. But late May is a time of blossoming fruit trees, both wild and cultivated, and of much fresh-starting foliage, which is a gentle rival of autumn's more brilliant colors.

Our main objective was the antique shops, many of them year-round places of business, but perhaps more of them were just opening in preparation for the tourist trade which is expected to begin on May 30.

Heading south from the offices of the Monitor, we were quickly in the Metropolitan Park system, by Jamaica Pond, through Forest Hills, to Milton, famous scenically for its beautiful Blue Hill range. This is many miles in extent, traversed by many lines of highway for motors and even longer trails for trampers. Wild in the extreme, the stranger must have either compass and map or a guide if he would safely explore this extensive tract now owned chiefly by the State.

### In Milton and Hingham

Our first stop was at the shop of Mrs. Steele in East Milton, a cottage heavily shaded by ancient trees and containing many rare pieces of furniture. It is run now by the widow of Daniel J. Steele, noted for his remarkably fine work in reproducing old dates far back to the country's beginning, but it has a peculiar fame as the one-time home of noted clock makers. As a native of the town Mr. Steele long ago began to buy and sell the numerous types which originated in that section, particularly the "baby grandfather" shape which seemed to have been made in greater numbers than elsewhere.

Mr. Steele says that when he began dealing in these timepieces 30 years ago, then he was able to sell them at \$25 or \$30 each. Their increase in value has been no greater perhaps than that of other home furnishings of their period, although they now bring from \$600 to \$1000 each. The growing scarcity of furniture of American origin is illustrated by his latest trip to England and France. The fruits of this trip shown in storehouses filled with recent shipments from those countries—old walnut and mahogany which are now easily sought by buyers.

### Strikingly Contrasting Stocks

Five or six miles beyond we came to the highly interesting shop of Miss Kipper, at Queen Anne Corners in Accord. Visiting rapidly as we did a large number of shops in a few hours, their distinct individuality was strikingly apparent. Although they seemed to be prosperous in a noticeable degree, but not through using the same methods or through carrying the same sort of a stock. Miss Kipper's covers a wide range, but is selected with extreme care, nearly everything being of a sort which would appeal to the buyer who could afford the finest in clocks, furniture, "lowestest" and other china, as well as glass, rugs and metal.

Still heading for the place where the Pilgrims landed, a few miles farther on and always over perfect roads, we came to the corner where stands the seventeenth century Winslow house, now opened for the pleasure of the public. This is of extreme interest in its almost perfect original condition and holding furnishings of its period which are not for sale, although on display in connection with the tea room operated there. Next door, but a few rods distant, is the highly interesting shop of Mrs. E. C. Ford, where the demolition in the course of clearing the Plymouth waterfront for its tercentenary in 1920, the building was secured by Mr. Ford and re-erected here, where it serves as a charming home having many unique details of construction. A portion of it supplements a considerable extension in which we were inclined to linger far longer than our schedule allowed. A well-chosen display of furniture, restored with sympathy and sold conscientiously, is arranged in wide variety.

### "One Hundred Per Cent American"

Heavy skies and a brisk shower made a dreary prospect as we started out again, but in a few minutes blue sky and sunshine appeared as we bowed over the smooth roads through Duxbury and Kingston to Plymouth. Not all "Antiques for Sale" signs delayed us, but when we reached the place of F. A. Goddard, quite within the town of Plymouth, we stopped again. Here we found not only a dealer who for many years has been especially fond of American maple, birch and cherry of the long ago, but a highly skilled cabinetmaker, schooled in a craft learned from his father who was also a dealer.

"Only the real American stuff" holds my interest for Mr. Goddard, and he is not quite satisfied after acquiring until it has been refinished with a fond regard which brings out every element of its original charm. Whatever restorations have been necessary, they are fully explained to those who are thinking of buying, so we met here a refreshing blending of discriminating taste as a buyer, unusual skill as a crafts-

man and high standards as a seller. The numerous sets of chairs, Windsor, bannister backs and slat backs, happy in their fresh golden color and well smoothed shellac, made us wish for a full purse that would enable us to buy, along with tables and bureaus and highboys with which they were in such complete harmony.

Not far beyond and still nearer Plymouth Rock was the hospitable Bradford Arms where delicious meals are served and where, from its adjoining storehouse, may be bought anything from a Colonial footstool to an eighteenth century fully paneled room interior with mantelpiece and deep-seated windows. Nowhere else on the route did we see architectural material of this sort, and never before in a country shop have we seen it completely set up for exhibition as several rooms were here. Occasional civic improvements, as well as the progress of business, occasionally involve the removal of old buildings in this vicinity. One such change gave Mr. Ford the opportunity of securing the house already described. The Bradford Arms shop is apparently seeing to it that every old structural detail of the section, which might be of use to a home builder, is salvaged and properly displayed.

### To Sandwich for the Night

It was now too late in the day for further calls and we took advantage of the considerable amount of remaining daylight to slip over the hills and across marshes to the Cape Cod Canal and to Sandwich, the name known throughout the country for the glass made there through a period of sixty years.

Although we stayed not far from the salt water, the shallow, inner bay gave us no sound of surf and a thick fog veiled the moonlight which we had hoped to enjoy. But the next morning was brilliantly clear and we took up with zest the pursuit of the preceding day's purpose, beginning it with a visit to the twin gables cottage shop of Mrs. Hatch at East Sandwich.

Dressed for her work in blue smock and drooping straw hat she informed us that all was in disorder and of little interest. On looking about we could not agree with this remark, although the shipments which represented a part of her recent purchases in England and France were either unpacked or not arranged for display. The old barn floor was gay with a heavy shiny coat of "pumpkin yellow" paint, which numerous windows lighted cheerfully. Mrs. Hatch's long residence abroad and her familiarity with the French language as spoken in the provinces makes it easy for her to buy at an advantage outside the French city markets. Even more familiar with English, purchases made there, especially of old portraits, have been highly successful. As a sort of American objects, both antique and merely decorative, provides an opportunity for choice not commonly available.

### A Notable Accomplishment

Almost in the center of the village of Sandwich on Jarvis Street is the home of Hazel Blake French, not an antiquarian, but one whose highly original work in shaping and fitting bits of Sandwich glass in the making of jewelry is so widely known. Some years ago as a child she began spending her summers in this Cape Cod town, and quickly interested herself in salvaging from the bits of the old glass works bits of the blue, green, yellow, purple and the multi-colored fragments which were then so abundant there. After graduating from an art school she studied the design and making of jewelry, soon after happily combining this training with her earlier love for the bits of brilliant crystal gathered in quantities from the old dumps only a few minutes' walk from her present home.

In speaking of her product to me, some person once made the comment: "It is only old glass after all." Such an opinion from anyone of aesthetic appreciation seems impossible, for the remarkable richness and brilliancy found in the fragments which have been cut and polished by a skilled lapidary are truly beautiful. In some cases even more interesting than the clear colors are the blendings of clear and red glass, or of blue and white, or of other overlays in which the flakes of real gold float in streams of soft blue or brown.

The silver work which carries these glass-makers' gems is based on motifs inspired by the locality. Wave crests, sea gulls, fishes, seaweed, flying geese, rushes, are some of the natural sources which contributed to Mrs. French's delightful accomplishments in interpretative art. Not the least interesting fact which she told us was that the house which is both her home and workshop was built by Deming Jarvis as a wedding present for his son, in the days when the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company employed nearly half a thousand workmen.

The Old Sandwich Glass Works. Quite naturally we were not inclined to leave the town without at least seeing the site of that old industry. It is easy to find, since it is just across the railroad tracks from the Sandwich railway station. Some of its four-story brick buildings have been demolished and all the old fur-

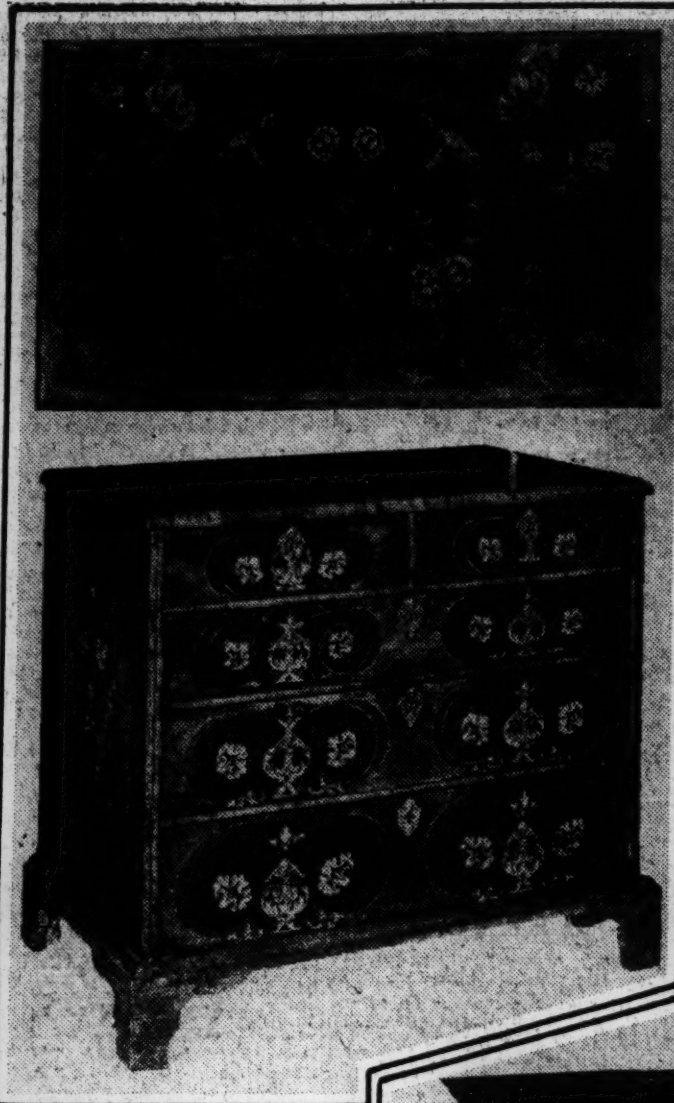
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nances have. Other sections have been adapted to modern manufacturing by the addition of ugly corrugated steel structures. Driving as near as we could to the shore, the receding tide showed where the old channel led to the wharf where sailing craft docked with their raw material or loaded with the finished product. Now only a part of the piles are standing.

### Sandwich Souvenirs

Scratching in the low bank next the beach with an old rusty hinge, we were quickly rewarded with a handful of colored, though grimy, fragments in blues, greens, amber and opal. No doubt a few minutes longer grubbing with no better implement would have yielded us a still wider range of tints and shades. Brushed with soap and water on arriving home, these furnished interesting basis for comparison with the various objects on our shelves. The day that was started in such a delightful manner was continued with visits in Hyannis and then back through Buzzards Bay and Mattapoisett to the old whaling town of New Bedford. The shops found along this wonderfully attractive thoroughfare well deserve notice at another time.

How I wish all who are visiting the Pilgrim territory during the next few months could see some of nature's attractions that are present now but will have passed by a month or more later! Now the beach-plum bushes, bare of all but the thinnest leaves of mouse-ear size, are thick with feathery white blossoms as they line the roadside or group in the pastures.

### Charms for all Seasons

Wide stretches of oak are soft pink with their spring darts of infant leaves. Many-acred cranberry bogs stretch far and level and deep brown, for last year's vines have not yet revived. Orchards thrive here and, though extensive ones are uncommon, most homesteads are likely to have a number of trees. These, too, are in bloom and so are the lilacs—sometimes great mounds of them—thick masses of green heavily crowned with purple.

What will be the same all summer and all other seasons, for those who visit or those who stay, will be the gently rolling hills nearly all covered with oak or pine; the broad stretches of verdant, grass-covered marsh land, perhaps cut by a narrow creek that narrows and widens along its course; glimpses or stretches of the sea—just now with a line of yellow sand dunes miles away beyond it, or at another time bounded in extent and bearing craft both near by and far away—a fisherman's boat, a lobster dory, a swift-sailing cat boat or a tug with its tow of three or four barges.

And the antique shops will be even more alluring in the summer than now.

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Old English Chests of Drawers

This article continues to trace the development of the chest, from its earlier forms to that of the English tallboy. The first article appeared on the Antiques Page for March 10.

By G. B. HUGHES

WALNUT chests of drawers were first introduced in 1680. They became fashionable during the William and Mary and Queen Anne periods and continued to be made until 1735. Ordinarily these were made of pine veneered on pine, but after 1693 walnut veneered on pine became fashionable. The spaces between the drawers were usually embellished with rounded beads. Large oval molding was applied to the front and side top edges. Feet were turned on ball-shaped, or of the bracket type with the inner edges shaped. Chests of drawers of the Queen Anne style are similar to those of the preceding period except for details in the veneering, the much-used earlier marquetry being described here later.

Tallboys date from 1710, and are simply an ordinary chest of drawers with bracket feet, surmounted by another without feet. The upper section generally had three long drawers and a top row of three small drawers. The corners of tallboys were generally chamfered and decorated with vertical flutings or applied fretwork. The framework was of oak, pine, or mahogany. The sides of many tallboys were of one sort of wood, but after 1700 a veneer of fine walnut was always applied. Paneled effects were obtained by applying a border of cross-grained veneer or by a narrow inlay an inch or two from the edge.

The moldings around the edges of drawer fronts are a definite means of estimating the age of both tallboys and chests of drawers. From 1680 to 1705 a half-round molding of solid walnut was fixed to the face of the framework. The presence of two- or three-reeded molds on the framework shows that the piece was made between 1695 and 1715. A small projecting beading fixed to the edges of the frame around the drawer openings was used from 1705 to 1725. Afterward the beading was fixed onto the face of the drawer. The framework face was veneered with cross-grained walnut from 1710 until about 1740.

Drawer borders are another age indicator. These borders are veneered cross grained and feathered, either singly or together. The grain of the veneer is at 45 degrees on drawer borders between 1680 and 1705. The cross-grained and feathered inlay was used from 1695 to 1705.

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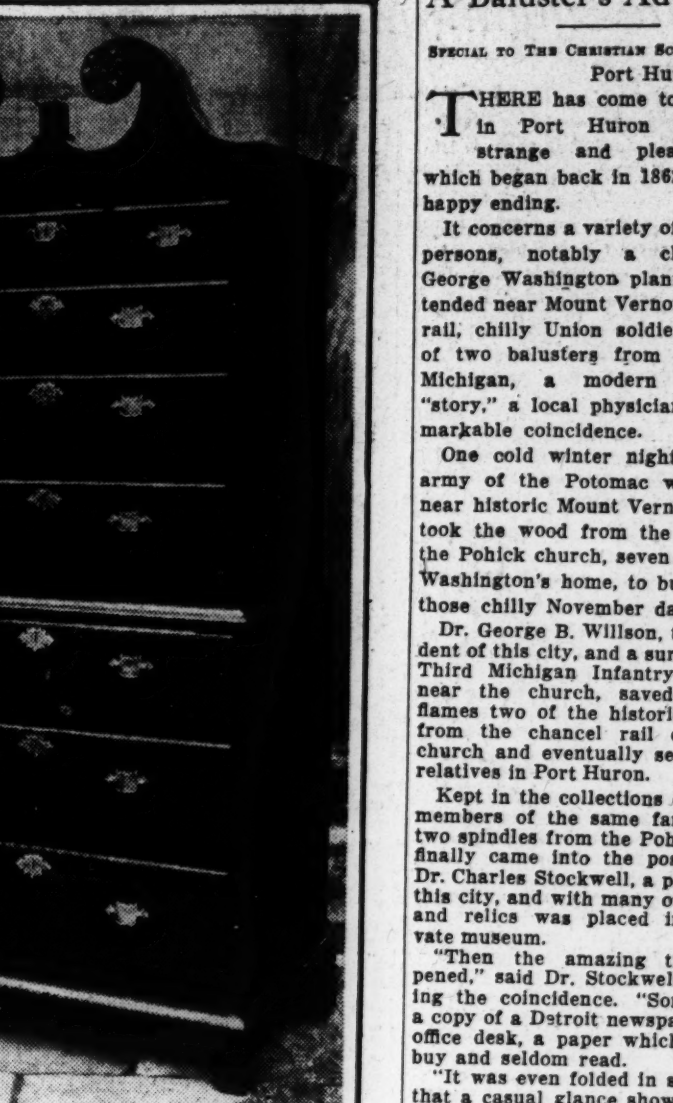
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Old English Chests of Drawers

This article continues to trace the development of the chest, from its earlier forms to that of the English tallboy. The first article appeared on the Antiques Page for March 10.

By G. B. HUGHES

WALNUT chests of drawers were first introduced in 1680. They became fashionable during the William and Mary and Queen Anne periods and continued to be made until 1735. Ordinarily these were made of pine veneered on pine, but after 1693 walnut veneered on pine became fashionable. The spaces between the drawers were usually embellished with rounded beads. Large oval molding was applied to the front and side top edges. Feet were turned on ball-shaped, or of the bracket type with the inner edges shaped. Chests of drawers of the Queen Anne style are similar to those of the preceding period except for details in the veneering, the much-used earlier marquetry being described here later.

Tallboys date from 1710, and are simply an ordinary chest of drawers with bracket feet, surmounted by another without feet. The upper section generally had three long drawers and a top row of three small drawers. The corners of tallboys were generally chamfered and decorated with vertical flutings or applied fretwork. The framework was of oak, pine, or mahogany. The sides of many tallboys were of one sort of wood, but after 1700 a veneer of fine walnut was always applied. Paneled effects were obtained by applying a border of cross-grained veneer or by a narrow inlay an inch or two from the edge.

The moldings around the edges of drawer fronts are a definite means of estimating the age of both tallboys and chests of drawers. From 1680 to 1705 a half-round molding of solid walnut was fixed to the face of the framework. The presence of two- or three-reeded molds on the framework shows that the piece was made between 1695 and 1715. A small projecting beading fixed to the edges of the frame around the drawer openings was used from 1705 to 1725. Afterward the beading was fixed onto the face of the drawer. The framework face was veneered with cross-grained walnut from 1710 until about 1740.

Drawer borders are another age indicator. These borders are veneered cross grained and feathered, either singly or together. The grain of the veneer is at 45 degrees on drawer borders between 1680 and 1705. The cross-grained and feathered inlay was used from 1695 to 1705.

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## A Baluster's Adventures

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Port Huron, Mich.

THERE has come to light, here in Port Huron recently, a strange and pleasant story which began back in 1862, and has a happy ending.

It concerns a variety of things and persons, notably a church that George Washington planned and attended near Mount Vernon, a chancel rail, chilly Union soldiers, the trig of two balusters from Virginia to Michigan, a modern newspaper "story," a local physician and a remarkable coincidence.

One cold winter night when the army of the Potomac was camped near historic Mount Vernon, soldiers took the wood from the



# Music News of the World

## Choral Singing and Modern Music

By PAUL BECHERT

CHORAL singing is regarded differently by different nations, according to tradition and musical orientation. In England and America choral singing plays an important part. In the Slavonic countries, it is a natural national endowment, as it were. In Germany, it is rather a subordinate feature of musical life; Männerchor singing is considered more as a social pastime than a branch of serious music; and choral societies figure importantly only in connection with the large orchestral bodies with which they combine forces for the big oratorios.

Assuming that the human voice was the first medium for the production of musical sound, and that our instruments originated in the endeavor to imitate or, at best, to supplement such primitive musical expression, we find, then, that of all countries Germany has deviated furthest from music's natural sources. Germany, where music is, more than elsewhere, a vital feature of daily life, where orchestras and choral houses sustained by public funds are more numerous than elsewhere, it is also the country most inclined to neglect choral singing as an element in serious musical activity; and, perhaps, willing than any other land, perhaps, to pursue music in its orchestral and chamber forms.

### The Don Cossack Choir

In the Slavonic countries, choral singing stands uppermost of all forms of musical culture. The choral societies of these nations are perhaps unrivaled. Three recent experiences corroborated this impression. First was the visit to Vienna of the Don Cossack Choir, that assembly of choral singers who are compelling by the mere force of their work—and in spite of their fanciful and carefully disarranged military uniforms. Next came a choir from Yugoslavia which derives its name, "Obilje," from a national hero of that country. Unlike the Don Cossacks, these singers are not "professionals." They are boys and girls students from the University of Belgrade, directed by Lovro Maticek, a youthful conductor from the Belgrade Opera House. And, unlike the Don Cossacks, they do not cultivate national music alone, although the folk songs of the Serbian race form an important part of their programs—but, "old music," and "modern music," or what stands for it in a country so far removed from the western centers and their constantly developing conceptions of modernism.

We heard many new composers on this occasion, and less of what might term "new music": Mokranjac, Hristic, Stolicer-Slavenski, Gotovac, Vundragovic, Bajsanaki, Mokranjac—these were the authors that the youthful bands from Belgrade presented. More interesting and unusual than their music—strangely devoid of marked national elements—was

the work of the choir. Notable, as with most Slavonic organizations were the basses—the real, "black" type, which hardly thrives in northern climates nowadays—and the conductor's gift for balance of volume and dynamics. The choir sings without notes, and the conductor leads from memory; this is the custom with Slavonic choral bodies, but a baffling achievement for Vienna.

### The Prague Teachers' Choir

The Don Cossacks are professionalists who sing folk songs alone; the Obilje Choir amateurs with ambitions toward the cultivation of a new school of national choral literature. The Prague Teachers' Choir stands between the two as regards the amateur element—they are school teachers and, in their choral work, semi-professionals; and more advanced than either as regards their choral literature. What the Yugoslav singers aim at, by now achieved by the Prague Teachers: they have given birth to a new choral literature.

It was this writer's good fortune to hear the Prague Teachers' Choir at a jubilee concert, incidentally, to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of their foundation—of this choir; and it was a singular experience. The structure of the society sounds like a fairy-tale in our days of organized trades-union musicians. The choir is self-supporting and lives on the membership fees, with the concert receipts going toward a fund for concert tours. The singers are teachers, normal school teachers from Prague and villages near by. In order to attend their frequent rehearsals, many members must walk five and more hours to reach the Prague-bound train. The conductor, Metod Dolezil, is elected and annually re-elected by the members themselves, just as each member is annually re-examined before admission for another year.

### A Vocal Orchestra

The ensemble attained by such rigid methods, however, justifies the effort. It is indeed not a chorus in the commonly accepted sense; rather a "vocal orchestra," as heard on the choir give the premise of an "orchestra symphony" in six "movements," entitled "Zborov." Rudolf Jeremias is its composer, and Rudolf Medek the author of the text, which treats of the Czech nation's battle for independence as typified in an episode from the World War. It places unheard-of demands upon the choir: a high C sung in pianissimo, or an occasional high G sharp from the tenors. The choir responds to such trials with the precision and infallibility of a great symphonic orchestra. Orchestral, indeed, was the intricate harmonic texture of this music, and the color-wealth of its performance. The second movement—a quiet, peaceful scene at the camp fire in soft, subdued colors, with distant calls and noises blown hither by the breeze—is an impressive piece of descriptive music. When the battle begins, what an assault of ever new choral masses that really visualize the human waves streaming forth, breaking and passing! Such a score, perhaps, was never before written for a chorus.

With the growing virtuosity of the Teachers' Choir the scope of choral writing has been increased and advanced, and prominent composers—Leos Janacek, Josef Suk, J. B. Foerster, Vítězslav Novák to mention only a few from a long list—have devoted new interest and energy to choral writing. In this respect, the Prague Teachers' Choir has made music history.

In Germany, too, we note of late an



Drawing by Fraulein Erna Plachte of Scene 8, Act 2, of Mozart's Opera as Produced at the Reopening of the State Opera on Unter den Linden.

### Interest in Chorus Music in the Modern Age

enough, its source is not national, as with the Czechs, but literary. The Donauwiesinger Festival, two years ago, brought the first specimens of a new German capella style; not for big chorus, but for a chamber choir. The choir was the Madrigal Society of Hugo Hölle, from Stuttgart. To hear this choir at Vienna lately, was a welcome experience. They differ fundamentally from the Slavonic singers. They lack their beauty of voice and their impetus; but they replace it with an intellectual finesse and culture that is typical of the Teutonic race. Their work, excellent in itself, is less the result of inspired spontaneity than of seriousness and determination. A triumph of discipline. Three Madrigals by Ernest Křenek (all written for Dr. Hölle's choir) were humorous, partly ironical pieces which calculated to reveal more the musicianship of the singers than the sheer beauty of voice. Old German love songs and Italian madrigals from the sixteenth century also betrayed more sense of style than the modern choralists. The Slavonic National Songs, the music achieved a synthesis of intellect and temperament which rang a true note and kindled singers and audience into genuine enthusiasm.

## The Canadian Folk Song Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Quebec FOR the second year of the Canadian Folk Song and Handicraft Festival, there has been a marked change in the scope if not the character of the undertaking. Last year, the musical end consisted almost entirely of examples of the folk songs to be found in the Province of Quebec, illustrating the difference between those that were brought to the New World by the pioneer French settlers, and those that had obviously come into existence during the last 300 years, dealing with lumbering, trapping and other aspects of North American life. Naturally that element remained in evidence this year, as it must be the center of any such festival, but an effort was made also to show the background of those folk songs, and to indicate their future when they have been utilized as themes for Canadian compositions to be used in concert halls.

So far as the handicraft end of the festival went, it almost duplicated that of a year ago. From the habitant villages of Quebec, typical citizens had been secured who gave exhibitions of their weaving of home-spun and hand-knit scarves. While they worked they sang their folk songs, particularly those that are used to accompany specific labors. The men also showed their native dances, singing their own accompaniments.

### The Beauty Competition

The E. W. Beatty competition for compositions based on folk melodies was organized a year ago for the purpose of encouraging the writing of works suitable for these concerts, and the results were heard during the festival. On the whole, they made a fairly satisfactory beginning, even though most of them left something to be desired. Arthur Cleland Lloyd, who won the major prize of \$1000 for an orchestral suite, is just out of his teens. He lives in Brooklyn, N. Y., though a Canadian by birth. His composition, which was called a suite, and might more accurately be described as a pot-pourri of folk songs. He has selected a number of plaintive melodies, and presented them consecutively with a fairly elaborate orchestration. The work was played by the orchestra of the Twenty-second Regiment, stationed at Quebec.

Two string quartets were heard, both played by the Haydn String Quartet. The winner of the first prize, George Bowles of Winnipeg, has turned out a scholarly work, a trifle dry in parts perhaps, but containing an exquisitely beautiful second movement. He makes use of nine different folk songs in the four movements, and has woven them together with great skill. As it is unusual, the quartet may take a popular

place in the repertoire of the Hart House organization. Probably there is a little more sparkle in the winner of the second prize, which is the work of Miss Wyatt Pargeter of Bourneville, Eng.

The two men who are usually regarded as the most eminent of Canadian composers, Dr. Healy Willan and Dr. Ernest C. MacMillan, had both written works for the festival, but it would not be fair to comment upon the arrangements made by Dr. MacMillan of folk songs for a choir of male voices. They were much too attempted for the choral society that attempted to interpret them.

### Dr. Willan's Ballad Opera

Dr. Willan's contribution was a short ballad opera, "L'Ordre de Bon Temps," the book of which was written by Louigny de Montigny, the French Canadian. The title indicates, it deals with one of the picturesque incidents in early Canadian history, when Samuel de Champlain organized the Order of Good Cheer at Fort Royal, during the year of 1606, to enliven the little body of Frenchmen who had become disheartened by their hardships. The short drama written by Montigny lacks dramatic interest, and is hardly suited for the theater, but Dr. Willan has contributed a number of stirring, masculine songs which were well sung by three admirable artists, Rodolphe Plamondon, Ulysse Paquin and Léon Rothier.

A revival was made of "Le Jeu de Robin et Marion," which is perhaps the oldest opera in existence. Adam de la Halle flourished in the thirteenth century and composed this work for the court of Count Robert of Artois. Comparatively little is known about the musician and his times, but students assume that he drew the melodies for his opera from among the folk songs of his day. As some of them may have been the ancestors of songs now found in Quebec, it was regarded as an interesting piece of background for the festival. The quaint work was important chiefly as a musical curiosity, but it was given two performances by a cast that included Ralph Errolle, Rodolphe Plamondon, Pierre Pelletier, Ulysse Paquin and Cécile Braut.

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## Aurelio Giorni

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK VARIETY, keep a clean meaning for the word, is tang in a concert program, making an afternoon of music all by one composer reliable, as Aurelio Giorni proved lately, calling together a studious of listeners to consider a violin sonata, three songs, a quartet and a two-piano piece of his. To say variety in a certain acceptance of the word, signifying a mixture of serious and trivial things, would be to miss the idea of this occasion. For everything presented was in the composer's most exalted style, unaltered the last item, a minuet and an allegro in the manner of Schubert, he counted out.

Mr. Giorni offered his guests variety, not only of works, but also of performers, taking part himself as pianist and having Ruth Breton, violinist, the men of the Verchamp String Quartet, Ruth Beeby, mezzo-soprano, and Katherine Bacon, pianist, as colleagues. He showed a musical manager of exceptional qualifications in thus assembling artists of high abilities and setting them at tasks of great, but challenging, demand. He ought to be an example to those persons whose business it is to get up public recitals and concerts, and who act on the theory that examination of former suffices for giving a program.

### A Test of Technique

But what he started going would be difficult, I can see, as a business undertaking, since the rules of what is sometimes called the concert industry hardly favor a rich and varied personnel. They are for exploiting the talents of a solo player today and a solo singer tomorrow. Indeed, they are conceived from a static instead of a dynamic viewpoint. Under them, all music has been written that is to be written, the only thing required being interpretation of it; and for interpretation that people will remember a single and detached pianist violinist, vocalist or ensemble group best answers.

Remarkable for an acquaintance among musicians that enables him to call a number of them together to do a variety of tasks, the Giorni impresses me as an uncommon man for being able to compose music that searchingly tests their technique and that powerfully engages their interest. A violin sonata, a quartet for two violins, viola and violoncello and a piece for two

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## Dolmetsch's New Harpsichord

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

N

oise as a concomitant of musical mechanism was discussed

by Arnold Dolmetsch at his new

first London exhibition of his new

harpsichord. A select audience had

been invited to Rudolf Steiner Hall

to hear the instrument. In his introductory remarks Dolmetsch said

that during four centuries harpsichord makers had sought vainly to

discover a means by which the jangling sounds (following the plucked

notes) might be eliminated. He thought the problem had been solved

in his new harpsichord. This instrument embodies the results of 30

years' experience and three years' research. It provides the three types

of pure harpsichord tone familiar in old instruments: it includes a 16-foot

length of string regular in Bach's day; it gives an expressive tremulant effect hitherto obtained only on

the clavierchord, and has, besides, many new effects, among which is a

kind of symphonic echo produced by the means of which there are eight

To exhibit the solo capabilities of this harpsichord, Rudolf Dolmetsch

—a good player—first preluded, and then played works by Handel, Bach

and Scarlatti. Equally successful were the trials of its tone when accompanying the violin or wind

instruments. Altogether this new harpsichord more than fulfills the good

things promised. It is a very beautiful instrument.

Occasionally concerts happen which seem as if they had come from the spacious days of the last century. The sonata recital by Adila

Fachiri and Donald Tovey at Wigmore Hall recalled one of the old

Scharf, "Pops." The same type of scholarly ensemble, the same intellectual audience. Nothing else in

the afternoon was quite so good as the performance of Schumann's

Major Sonata, which was played only with the key of just such knowledge as Professor Tovey possesses.

Another concert reminiscent of Victorian aristocracy was that given by Cécile Brant in the music room of Sir Philip Sassoon's house, Park Lane. The artist had gathered round her a choice group of fellow artists

—May Mukle, that fine cellist; Harriet Cohen, playing Bach and Chopin with her customary brilliance; Violet

Vanbrugh, to charm with her recitations, and Spencer Thomas, singing Brahms with discriminating taste.

Miss Brant herself sang songs by Schumann and Lalo with excellent diction, and in a style that showed she has the great traditions behind her.

A violin recital by Cecilia Hansen at Eolian Hall yielded quite special pleasure. With Boris Zakharoff accompanying, her program challenged the art of violin playing at many points. In all, she revealed a fine sense of style, coupled with such technical equipment as would entitle her to be considered a leading virtuosa; but the sane, sweet and

serious elements of her musical nature always lead away attention from the means used to her musical aims.

While the program progressed one catalogued her qualities. In Vitali's Chaconne there were big tone, breadth of phrasing, and sure intonation. In a freely arranged version of Handel's E major Sonata (not the A major as stated) there were lyric grace in the cantilena passages and piquancy in the merry moments of the last movement. In the Prelude and Fugue from Bach's Sonata in G minor for Violin one found dignity and impeccable execution, but found also that she was less interesting. Goldmark's Concerto in A minor, on the other hand, would have had no interest apart from Cecilia Hansen's sympathetic rendering. Undistinguished as music, it did, however, provide her with a good vehicle for her remarkable passage playing. For smooth, clear, swift execution, whether slurred or detached, she is really exceptional; her passages sound supremely easy to non-technical persons, and violinists know that they are more than difficult to achieve!

Cecilia Hansen's program (which ended with a group of short pieces) was that of the solo player. Juliette Alvin, the French cellist, appeared on the same night at Grotian Hall in a chamber music recital assisted by Harriet Cohen. Brahms' Sonata in F and Arnold Bax's Sonata for piano and cello flanked Bach's suite in C major for cello alone. The Bax Sonata is long, grateful to play, and eloquent in its own way. It was expressed with sweeping conviction by Harriet Cohen. Juliette Alvin's playing was attractive by its innate artistic feeling, but her tone was not free of that cello peculiarity which, in moments of stress, the instrument sounds as if it said, "Wuff, wuff."

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Cecilia Hansen's program (which ended with a group of short pieces) was that of the solo player. Juliette Alvin, the French cellist, appeared on the same night at Grotian Hall in a chamber music recital assisted by Harriet Cohen. Brahms' Sonata in F and Arnold Bax's Sonata for piano and cello flanked Bach's suite in C major for cello alone. The Bax Sonata is long, grateful to play, and eloquent in its own way. It was expressed with sweeping conviction by Harriet Cohen. Juliette Alvin's playing was attractive by its innate artistic feeling, but her tone was not free of that cello peculiarity which, in moments of stress, the instrument sounds as if it said, "Wuff, wuff."

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The City in Poetry

FOR so long a time this world was an agricultural world of fields and farms and peasant folk, or a pastoral one of shepherds and flocks, that the poetic conventions based all their language, and their figures of speech, upon the ways of these forms of existence. And in the beginning it was all very well, it was just as it should be. But there followed the stage when people as a whole moved cityward; and although pastoral living was now obsolete and agriculture, to many, a thing remote, yet poets, writing of the country, continued to cling to the old forms and formulas. Wordsworth, to be sure, made a noble endeavor to shake them out of their complacency, to show that country living was all the idyllic thing that the old poets had imagined—and so indeed had Crabbe done before him. But Wordsworth, though he treated the country with more realism, yet felt that all its fallings leaned to virtue's side. And he was moreover one who detested the din and confusion of the city. So he did not have so much influence in changing the bent of poetry as one might have expected. Now, if he had been like his friend Charles Lamb, whose associations were "purely urban" as he wrote Wordsworth once, when he refused an invitation to the country—who knows what glorification of cities might have followed!

Earth has not anything to show more fair:  
Dull would he be of soul who could  
pass by  
A sight so touching in its majesty:  
This city now doth, like a garment  
wear  
The beauty of the morning.

Yet we must admit that to this poet the beauty consists of the fact that it is an awakened city—a city pathetic in its beauty, "all bright and glittering in the smokeless air." But that city, a few hours later, clanging, smoke-stained, throbbing, would not have moved Wordsworth to song! But today one of the most significant changes in poetry, even more significant than the introduction of "free verse," is the shift of interest from the country to vast cities. In America, to be sure, we had from Emerson the poem "Boston"—

The rocky nook with hill-tops three  
Looked eastward from the farms,  
And twice each day the flowing sea  
Took Boston in its arms;

but, despite this charming beginning, the poem concerns itself for the most part with the spirit of political independence that animated early Bostonians. Venice, Florence, Rome have similarly been the subject of verse, but even in the older, romantic manner.

Something of this note has crept into Mr. Flint's "London":

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## Fugitive Impressions

In his delightful volume of Letters, James Smetham tells of his way of preserving fugitive impressions. Being an artist, he represented them pictorially, making little sketches in his pocket book or notebook or even on the margins of books he was reading. These sketches he inclosed within quadrangular lines and the method he called "squaring." Some- times they were mere sketches, some- times they were elaborate and care- fully finished little pictures. In this way he kept his journal. The habit became a source of manifold joy. Looking back he exclaimed: "Happy

hour when I made my first square." He felt that it was one of the wisest things he ever did. And A. C. Benson in one of his books set himself the similar task of recording beautiful moments. His aim was to set down anything he saw or heard that gave him joy, to tell of any new place or any old place trans- figured by some happy accident of sun or moon into a mystery, to re- cord any generous or beautiful deed, any visitations of joyful and tender thoughts. That was the way in which his book "The Thread of Gold" grew. Like the sundial, the book counted

only the bright hours. Often it is simple things that give him golden matter—a spring in a quiet valley, or a flower found in an unexpected place. Of such homely strands is his thread of gold woven. It is an idea we might adopt, at least for private purposes. Such a record would be a possession of worth. To turn its pages would be a means of grace. The material for such a book is in the possession of everyone. This is perhaps the best of all methods of keeping a diary—to make it a record of beautiful mo- ments. Some make fine use of photography



Heron Taking Off. From the Drypoint by Miss Winifred Austen.

## Mrs. Burnett's Advice

No one was more willing to recom- mend young writers to editors, or to read and talk over their stories. Her hand was out always to help those of the guild, and her pocketbook, too, was open.

As time went on her kindness in this direction was imposed upon by some who sent her manuscripts, and she felt it wiser not to allow herself to read stories sent to her by people she did not know. But where it was the case of someone she knew or whose good faith was properly vouched for, she would give generously of her time and her experience. Nothing could be more characteristic of her unwillingness in this direc- tion than her answer to a little eighth-grade school girl, who wrote as a subscriber to St. Nicholas Mag- azine, asking how to take up a literary career. Mrs. Burnett made this reply to her four specific questions:

Question 1: "At what age did you first wish to take up work?"  
Answer: "I began to write when I was seven years old, but it was merely because I liked to do it. I did not think of it as work, but as my form of play. If you will get 'The One I Knew Best of All' from the library and read chapters 11-25 and you will find out exactly how it happened."

Question 2: "What characteristics do you consider the cause of your success?"  
Answer: "The fact that I am interested in everything in the world—from emperors and prime ministers to swineherds and cats and dogs and every smallest blade of grass that grows. I care about them. I feel as if we are all part of each other. I try to understand why they do things and also why they don't. I always did."

Question 3: "What led you to se- lect your life's work?"  
Answer: "I did not select. It se- lected me."

Question 4: "What special advice would you give me, a pupil of the eighth grade, wishing to take up the work of writing?"  
Answer: "First, ask yourself why you want to do it. Then find out if you can do it. Try if you can tell a human story in human words, about some human thing. . . . Every- thing is a human story, if you can see and feel it. But you cannot see and feel it merely because you would like to write a book. I believe the power depends more upon what you are than upon what you would like to do."

As for the rest, nobody needs to be told that to read and think about the best work the world has known and loved is part of the training.

I am answering your questions as a matter of conscience. When young people are contemplating taking up such a powerful and perilous weapon as the pen, it behooves one to try to say the right word. In your eighth grade may stand the coming great ones. Who knows? Why not? They are somewhere. Many a boy and girl wishes to be an author. . . . Some can and some can't. Some ought and some ought not.

Every one must find out for him- self. —FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, from "The Romantic Lady," by VIVIAN BURNETT.

C. F. B.

## Archæological Treasure Trove

MISS WINIFRED AUSTEN has the happy gift of being able to get at close quarters with her winged models—even when the model is such a shy and watchful bird as the heron. Many a bird lover and artist, with the brush or the camera, has in vain attempted to view and study this bird at a conveniently short distance. Its clear, cold yellow eyes, as a rule, usually give it timely warning to take wing.

It is a majestic bird as it sails through the air with slow, measured and dignified flaps of its huge wings. It is to be found even in northern latitudes, which, however, it generally leaves for the winter in order to migrate to some more southerly part in western Europe. But it returns early, sometimes long before the winter has departed, in order to nest and hatch out its young.

Miss Austen has been able to make an intimate study of this grand bird just at the moment when it is rising into the air. A fine sight, transferred to the plate with a verve and fidelity which would entitle this print, like so many of her others, to a conspicu- ous place in some ornitholog- ical museum, or to the collector's portfolio. Its usual destination, whilst other artists who have made birds their specialty often indulge in digressions, she centers her at- tention and her efforts upon the main subject, bringing all her tech- nical skill to bear upon it. Position, muscular play, the stiffness or flut- tiness of a feathery coat, or as in this print, the outstretched legs, the strong feet, the keen eyes and the powerful beak—but at the same time she can with a few light touches in- dicate the surrounding features, in order to make the picture complete.

Although the heron scorns the company of man, he is not unso- ciable among his own, and is often to be found in colonies of some fifty birds. The people in the neighbor- hood of such a colony are generally proud of their stately neighbors, and the opinion that they are harmful seems to be unfounded.

## Harbinger

At this calm hour the early lofting lark

Wings on and up, and ever up,

Singing and soaring, scanning a far horizon.

Wider than denizens of earth sur- vey.

To greet the Sun, whose rays

The land he left before the lingering dark

Became translucent in the dawning of the day.

Now he descends, on his feathers, brings

The first bright sun-flush, trophy of his flight;

And all creation, at his song

awaking.

Welcomes the Sun and speeds the vanishing night.

The moisture from the leaves

and grass-blades shaking.

He settles to the ground and preens

his wings.

As all the world rejoices in the golden light!

DONALD BAIN.

## True Service

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE concept of business has un- dergone a great change. The de- sire to build up a business upon true service has to a large extent supplanted the thought that to get business, regardless of the methods used, is the best way to succeed; and each day more people are being ac- tuated by this right understanding of true business.

Dishonesty or questionable methods cannot achieve real success. Nor can one truly succeed who allows dis- courtesy, selfishness, and unkindness to govern his dealings with others. Honesty, fairness, courtesy, kind- ness, and unselfishness lead to suc- cess; and it is becoming evident to many business-men and business- women that the exercise of these right qualities constitutes true ser- vice.

Those concerns which have exem- plified courteous service and honesty have thereby been aided in achieving permanent success. And the concern which will achieve the truest suc- cess will be the one which most nearly carries out the Golden Rule, expressing kindness in all its deal- ings with others. People will make an effort to deal with such a concern because of its reputation for true service.

A definition of "service" is, "The devotion of heart and life to God." Perhaps some may think that this definition of true service is not a correct one to apply to business. It is certain, however, that the true business-man is trying to do good. Christian Science reveals to the world that God, Spirit, is good, and that there is no good outside of Him. In attempting to do good, then, the business-man is serving God. The devotion of thought to the building up of a business upon the Golden Rule is certainly true service, for one thus devotes his thought and endeavor to a large extent to good, to God.

To render courteous service one must first be truly courteous; and true courtesy reflects divine Love, for God, divine Love, is the source of all loving-kindness. Truly to follow the Golden Rule is to demonstrate some understanding of God as divine Principle; for only as our thinking is based upon Principle can we do unto others as we would have them do unto us.

Many men and women who have

been unable to succeed in business have, through the earnest study of Christian Science, gained the right idea of service and have thus won success. The better men have un- derstood God as divine Love, and man as His image and likeness, always loving and lovable, the more loving have become their thoughts toward their fellow-men, and the more kindly their acts. The more they have understood God as divine Prin- ciple and man as the expression of Principle, the more honest and just they have become in their dealings with all. With the coming of the de- sire to be sincere and honest in all their dealings, and with the steadfast effort to express this sincerity and honesty in true service, genuine suc- cess must come. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Chris- tian Science, writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Mis- celany" (p. 203): "A deep sincerity is sure of success, for God takes care of it." Not only do men find that the desire to be of true service to God and man brings them genuine suc- cess, but they also find love and kind- ness expressed by others to them in a greater measure than ever before. The Master said: "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again."

The reason, then, for the existence of any business should be to give service to mankind; and a business will succeed just in proportion to its expression of the true idea of service. The employee who feels that he need give only his time in return for the money that is being paid him, has not the true idea of service. As one realizes the expression of cheer- fulness, politeness, honesty, faithfulness, promptness, and diligence is really what one is recompensed for, one will try to express these right qualities more and more. Then one will see that in expressing these right qualities he is being governed or employed by God, good, and that he will be rewarded by God, by good, by divine Love, in proportion to his expression of them. Happiness and success in one's work can come only as one gains the true sense of service.

Paul tells us that we should serve, "not with eyeservice, as menpleas- ers; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart; with good will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men." Whatever our work may be, as we let our light shine by expressing love, patience, sincerity, and activity, knowing that our only real work is to glorify God, good, and bless our neighbor, we shall gain the true idea of service, and achieve happiness and success.

## Harborton

The little streets of Harborton  
Run downward to the sea,  
As children seek the shore to wade  
With laughter and with glee,  
So glad to be in Harborton—  
As glad they well may be.

The fishing folk of Harborton  
At daybreak sail away  
They leave the pretty harbor  
Behind them, the gleaming bay;  
But all the little boats come home  
Before the close of day.

And though the way is inland far  
That I by day must roam,  
At night my heart goes to a town  
Set-rimmed with lacy foam,  
For I was born in Harborton,  
And Harborton is home.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

## Closets and Books

"Carissimo," she said, "I want to do something."

"You may, madame," I replied,

knowing that I might as well.

"I am going to get the carpenter

to put in some more closets."

And so the carpenter was with

us once again. I had hoped that I

would be spared a closet. In my

own sanctum—Orphan Annie's Room

I had escaped the discipline of or-

derliness, my manners were free and

uncontrolled. That old sea-chest did

valiant service. Now I was to be

uplifted. I came home one night to

find a closet in the corner of my

room. It was a regular, full-grown

closet, with a shelf where hats were

to be laid away in orderly man-  
ner, a shelf for boots and innum-  
erable coat-hangers. I told her that  
her thoughtfulness touched my heart.  
I hope I shall never be held account-  
able for those words. . . .

But if she has her closets, I have  
the disposition of the books, and I  
made it a rule that there should be  
no room without them. A bedroom  
without books, of course, is incon-  
ceivable. . . . When it came to put-  
ting a row of books out on the porch  
terrace, I met with opposition.

Women seem to be more appreci-  
ative of the liturgy of a meal than men  
are—the rubrics of how to sit and  
serve and hold the napkin and manip-  
ulate the fork. I had the notion—I  
still have it—that a meal should be  
spread out over a long period, and  
reading books aloud makes this pos-  
sible. . . .

Within easy reach of our terrace  
dining-table is a row of books of the  
sort that go well with meals. There  
is the historic pocket edition of  
Charles Lamb. When dinner is go-  
ing dangerously fast, I take down my  
smudgy-faced Lamb or the other tid-  
bit volumes and read aloud. The  
meal is enriched and lengthened by  
the book and the book made more  
memorable by the meal. There is  
quite a large body of this eating lit-  
erature, and in using it one should  
choose the volume according to one's  
guests and the occasion itself. A book  
containing short pieces is desirable,  
and the more obscure or forbidden or  
forgotten the better. . . . It is a  
pleasing sight to see a man beat out  
the rhythm of a poem with a serving-  
spoon. There is something jovially  
wholesome in sending a page from  
Lithgow's "Rare Adventures" flood-  
ing down the table to wash away all  
the small talk before it. This is the  
meal. —RICHARDSON WRIGHT, in  
"Truly Rural."

## Sea-Horses

Let us go down to where the rest-  
less horses of the sea

Come thundering up the long white  
slopes of sand,

Pawing and snorting in a moment of  
pause,

Then back, retreating with a rattle  
of hoofs on nebbles.

Great wild horses dimly seen through  
mist

Out there—

Hear them again.

Their tumultuous approach through  
the night!

DOLORES CAIRNS.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate is cents a line. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

WINTER and Summer home, Pt. Winthrop, Mass., on the harbor front floor: Large living room with fireplace, kitchen, set tubs, new gas range, water heater; billiard and dining room.

four bedrooms, electric lights, bath, breakfast  
range; 2½ miles from village. F.  
BAKER, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

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**PEMAQUID POINT, MAINE**  
Desirable summer cottage, 7 rooms, nicely  
finished; ocean view; pine grove; rent  
season \$300. Tel. Hancock 4188 (Boston  
area). Tel. Chatham 2222.

**THE SERVICE BUREAU**  
286 Huntington Ave., Boston

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**BOSTON**—For rent, on Washington Street, furnished or unfurnished, 2 or 3 rooms, bath, gas, electric, central heating, modern kitchen, refrigerator, and all modern conveniences. Call 2-1234.

**NEW YORK CITY**—Practitioner's mornings. \$29 month. 11 West 42nd Salmon Tower, 1960 (Chickering 632)

**N. Y. C., 33 West 42nd St.**—Practice Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

**EAU**  
Kenmore 4083

phone Back Bay 2005.

**BROOKLINE, MASS.**—2 rooms with board very accessible. Regent 6504, or W-287, T Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Cairo—Railway Station Bookstall.  
SOUTH AFRICA  
Cape Town—Railway Bookstall.  
Durban—Railway Bookstall.  
Johannesburg—Bookstall. Park Station.  
Mullerberg Station—Railway Bookstall.  
Port Elizabeth—Railway Bookstall.

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

FOR summer rent, or sale at sacrifice to  
ose estate, large house exclusive section  
ockport, Mass.; unobstructed view of ocean;  
rooms, 2 bathrooms, sleeping porches;  
rge garage with chauffeur's quarters; acre  
and half land. White MRS. MARGARET  
ELLY, 53 Lake Avenue, Newton Centre,  
Mass.

**NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.**—Attractive house with garage for summer months; desirable location 8 miles from Boston. 32 Old Road or Telephone Centre Newton 0661.

**NEW YORK CITY**—Beautifully furnished, choice, two-room apartment, including complete kitchen; southern exposure; linens, silverware. 267 W. 70th St., Apt. 4-B.

four bedrooms, electric lights, bath, breakfast  
range; 2½ miles from village. F.  
BAKER, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

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**PEMAQUID POINT, MAINE**  
Desirable summer cottage, 7 rooms, nicely  
finished; ocean view; pine grove; rent  
season \$300. Tel. Hancock 4188 (Boston  
area). Tel. Chatham 2222.

**ROXBURY, MASS., 401 Warren**  
2—Steam heated, sunny rooms, all  
ments; near Christian Science chu

**WINTHROP BEACH, MASS.**

**NEW YORK CITY**—Practitioner's mornings. \$29 month. 11 West 42nd Salmon Tower, 1960 (Chickering 632)

**N. Y. C., 33 West 42nd St.**—Practice Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Home with Box F-334, aston.	<b>LATVIA</b> Riga—Railway Bookstall.
St., Suite improve- rch.	<b>SWEDEN</b> Gothenburg—Presshyrån. S. J. Railway Sta- tion Bookstall; Presshyrån B. J. Railway Station Bookstall.
Furnished	Stockholm—Stockholms Tidningskontor, Hamn- gatan 7; Svenska Dagbladets Depeshörs- Börser Jarlskutan 10; Central Railway

Cairo—Railway Station Bookstall.  
SOUTH AFRICA  
Cape Town—Railway Bookstall.  
Durban—Railway Bookstall.  
Johannesburg—Bookstall. Park Station.  
Muntenberg Station—Railway Bookstall.  
Port Elizabeth—Railway Bookstall.







## Local Classified Advertising

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## HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS TO LET

## FOR RENT

New, Attractive  
Steam-Heated Apartments

Three and four rooms, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration, all modern conveniences.

14-64 Clearway Street  
(FORMERLY DUNDEE STREET)

STREET ENTIRELY REBUILT

## SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

Office: 11 Clearway Street, Boston

REASON HILL HOME BUREAU offers furnished, unfurnished apartments, 10 to 12 rooms, excellent location, bath, refrigerator, etc. BOSTON, 490 Commonwealth Ave., will sublet attractive 2-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel Waverley, Brookline, Mass., Longwood Tower, furnished or unfurnished, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 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3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660, 3661, 3662, 3663, 3664, 3665, 3666, 3667, 3668, 3669, 3670, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3674, 3675, 3676, 3677, 3678, 3679, 3680, 3681, 3682, 3683, 3684, 3685, 3686, 3687, 3688, 3689, 3690, 3691, 3692, 3693, 3694, 3695, 3696, 3697, 3698, 3699, 3700, 3701, 3702, 3703, 3704, 3705, 3706, 3707, 3708, 3709, 3710, 3711, 3712, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725, 3726, 3727, 3728, 3729, 3730, 3731, 3732, 3733, 3734, 3735, 3736, 3737, 3738, 3739, 3740, 3741, 3742, 3743, 3744, 3745, 3746, 3747, 3748, 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3754, 3755, 3756, 3757, 3758, 3759, 3760, 3761, 3762, 3763, 3764, 3765, 3766, 3767, 3768, 3769, 3770, 3771, 3772, 3773, 3774, 3775, 3776, 3777, 3778, 3779, 3780, 3781, 3782, 3783, 3784, 3785, 3786, 3787, 3788, 3789, 3790, 3791, 3792, 3793, 3794, 3795, 3796, 3797, 3798, 3799, 3800, 3801, 3802, 3803, 3804, 3805, 3806, 3807, 3808, 3809, 3810, 3811, 3812, 3813, 3814, 3815, 3816, 3817, 3818, 3819, 3820, 3821, 3822, 3823, 3824, 3825, 3826, 3827, 3828, 3829, 3830, 3831, 3832, 3833, 3834, 3835, 3836, 3837, 3838, 3839, 3840, 3841, 3842, 3843, 3844, 3845, 3846, 3847, 3848, 3849, 3850, 3851, 3852, 3853, 3854, 3855, 3856, 3857, 3858, 3859, 3860, 3861, 3862, 3863, 3864, 3865, 3866, 3867, 3868, 3869, 387



**UNDER CITY HEADINGS**

**Florida**

**LAKELAND**

Florida National Vault Co.  
H. B. ZIMMERMAN, Prop.  
**Mason Builder Supplies**

**FRENCH DRY CLEANERS**  
GUY F. MARTIN  
Phone 2187

**MIAMI**

**General Insurance**  
Jay F. Chappell & Co.  
C. D. STEARNS, W. W. BAKER  
Capt. U. S. Navy (ret.) V. P. & Manager  
605-6 Olympia Bldg.  
Phone 35141

**Piggly Wiggly**  
Clean Stores  
completely stocked with  
nationally known merchandise  
**REASONABLY PRICED**  
MIAMI, HOLLYWOOD, FORT LAUDERDALE, DELRAY, LAKE WORTH AND WEST PALM BEACH

**Women's and Misses'**  
Ready-to-Wear and Millinery  
SERVICE, COURTESY  
AND SATISFACTION

**Whitie's**  
SHOP  
212-214 Halcyon Arcade No. 4

**HANNA MADE CANDIES**  
Fresh Daily  
75c per pound  
Mail Orders Appreciated  
236 N. E. 1ST STREET

**NORA DAVIS MARINELLO SHOP**  
Catering to Exclusive Clientele  
**GRALYNN HOTEL**  
126 S. E. 1ST AVE.  
Ph. 5937

**DAVIS GROCERY COMPANY**  
**FRESH MEATS GROCERIES**  
1237 S. W. 8th St. 1825 Biscayne Blvd.  
999 S. W. 4th St.

**Grandma's Kitchen**  
149-51-55 N. E. Second Street  
Seventh Season

**TANNER GROCERY STORES**  
"Where the best costs less"  
1733 Northeast Second Avenue  
1217 West Flagler Street

**Walk-Over**  
Shoes for Men and Women

**Walk-Over Boot Shop**  
38 N. E. 1st Avenue

**BONITA COFFEE HOUSE**  
Delicious Food for Luncheon and Dinner  
150 S. E. 1st Street

**STRICKLAND'S DRY GOODS CO.**  
7915 N. E. 2ND AVENUE  
Little River Station  
We sell \$5.00 shoes.  
DRY GOODS NOTIONS

**General Auto Repairing**  
ON ALL MAKES OF CARS  
Prompt Service Reasonable Prices

**MAC BELLEC**  
820 N. E. FIRST AVENUE

**Cable Piano Company**  
EARL BILLINGS, Mgr.  
Upright and Grand Pianos  
For Rent or Sale  
513 N. E. 1st AVE. Ph. 22234

**The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.**  
Printers Stationers  
Blank Book Manufacturers  
Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street  
MIAMI, FLORIDA

**General Insurance**  
Service Kindly Given  
**W. W. BAKER**  
605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 35141

**UNDER CITY HEADINGS**

**Florida**

**MIAMI**

**M. S. WATSON**  
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**DAILY FEATURES**

**Odds and Ends**

**Air History**  
The first four months of 1928 chronicled much aviation history. An airplane flew over the top of the world from Alaska to Spitzbergen; the first westward transatlantic airplane flight was made; a speed record of 318.53 miles an hour was established; a new sustained flight record of almost 54 hours was made; the longest solo flight was achieved, from London to Australia; a remarkable air cruise of the world was completed; brilliant feats of landing and flying were made in a tour of Central America and Cuba; and the dirigible Los Angeles completed one of its longest voyages in a cruise to the Panama Canal Zone.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** Ever see a nifty fly running around a busy New York City? Didn't it remind you of a cynical critic and his relation to America's civilization?

**U.S.A. BANKBOOK**  
BALANCE  
\$20,000,000,000

**UNITED STATES WEALTH**  
The present wealth of the United States is estimated to be \$20,000,000,000. Statisticians regard this as an increase of 400 per cent since 1850.

**St. Louis Post-Dispatch:** The manufacturers are debating whether it is ketchup or ketchup that makes the stain on the best tablecloth.

**Dr. Johnson**  
When Samuel Johnson, the famous lexicographer, was a student at Pembroke College, Oxford (England), one of his most learned teachers declared that he had never known a freshman of equal attainments.

**Humorist:** A new open-air school has been started in the woods. Scholars are rather opposed to the idea on account of the number of birches growing so handsomely about the place.

**Britain's Income Tax**  
In Great Britain the rate for income tax for the year 1921-22 was 6s. in the £, for the year 1922-23, 5s. for the years 1923-25, 4s. 6d., and for the years 1926-27, 4s.

**Los Angeles Times:** An aviator has it over a motorist in more ways than one. He can cut corners or make a left-hand turn without getting a ticket.

**The Parthenon**  
The Parthenon at Athens, which is being restored, was built in the time of Pericles, and was dedicated in 438 B. C.

**Shoe and Leather Reporter:** Never heard of any one being asleep at the radio switch.

**Peaceful All the Way**  
The international boundary between Canada and the United States, including Alaska extends 5500 miles.

**The Monitor Reader**

**Check These You Can Answer**

- Who were the first aviators to cross the Atlantic in an airplane?—10
- How may wall paper be used in the covering of books?—Household Page—10
- What unusual typographical error caused the seizure of the Italian newspaper *Il Messaggero*?—World's Great Capitals—10
- How is Norway protecting the bird and animal life of Spitzbergen?—Magazine Feature—10
- What culinary uses can be made of the nasturtium?—Household Page—10
- How should the manufacturer meet the technical or business school graduate entering his employ?—Educational Page—10
- What is the derivation of "premium"?—A Word a Day—10
- What settings did Corot generally seek to paint?—Home Forum—10
- Where are discarded automobile tires converted into shoes?—Editorial Note—10
- How can radiocasting do for adult education?—Educational Page—10

**THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.**

**Grade Yourself**  
What Is Your Percentage?

**A Word a Day**

**Economy**  
When we use such expressions as "political economy," "social economy," "the economy of nature," we are using this word in its larger, more comprehensive significance. It is derived from the Greek *oikos* (oikos), a house and a derivative of *vivon* (vivon), to manage, or to make a law, but has acquired a much broader field than mere household management. True, we do think of economy as frugality, the judicious expenditure of money, especially in relation to household affairs, but we also consider it the thrifty and orderly arrangement, disposition or administration of any system, whether it be connected with a home, a city, state or nation. The system of rules and regulations by which anything is managed and the structural tenet on which religious has their belief in creation and redemption; likewise come under the caption of economy. The adjective "economical," saving or sparing, must not be confused with "economic," pertaining to the science of economics. Note carefully the syllabification of the word, e-con-om-y, not ek-on-om-y. The second syllable is emphasized. Sound the e as in event, first o as in odd, second o as in obey. Domestic economy may refer to the management of affairs of a nation or household.

**Note:** Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation. Ed.

**What They Say**

**John Cowley:** "There are many firms in England producing some of the best goods in the world, but owing to some old-fashioned notion or aversion to publicity, they deliberately hinder the progress of their business by failing to devote attention to this method of making known the merits of their products."

**Sir Joseph Flavelle:** "We need, in all the affairs that are of first-class importance, to be careful that the letter does not kill the spirit, for it is the spirit that is life, whether it is in farming on the prairies or carrying on in the cities and towns."

**Sir Edward Parry:** "In woman's own sphere, domestic service, which is a skilled profession, women have an industry where high wages can be obtained and a training which fits them to reign with intelligence and success in a household of their own."

**David Lloyd George:** "I am not one of those who say Britain is done for. . . . She has still got the greatest international trade in the world; . . . we have recovered 76 per cent of the international trade which we had before the war."

**Sir William Joynton-Hicks:** "What faults the youth of today has are due to the chaotic times and to errors in upbringing. Perhaps the value of work is not insisted on today as it should be."

**—A Thought for Today—**  
ALL true work is sacred.—CARLYLE.

**The Children's Corner**

**Sunset Stories**

**Tabby and Tommy at the Biennial**

**MRS. TABITHA CATT**, who is a large yellow cat with four white paws, a white vest and white whiskers, sat on her small front porch and chatted with her friend, Mrs. Angela Angora. Her little kitten, Thomas Catt, who is a little yellow cat with white whiskers, a white vest and four white paws, was playing marbles in the yard with his friend, Bob Angora.

"Yes, indeed," said Mrs. Catt with considerable pride smoothing her dress of Pussywillow silk, "Tommy and I went to the Biennial."

"The what?" questioned Mrs. Angora, pausing in her rocking.

"The Nineteenth Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs!" answered Mrs. Catt, fanning herself with her new lavender fan with a tassel.

"Oh!" ejaculated Mrs. Angora, properly impressed.

"It happened this way," continued Mrs. Catt. "Our mistress was one of the ladies who sent her car and chauffeur to take the delegates for a ride. Tommy and I had heard her talking about it so we got into the back seat and made ourselves comfortable under the robe that hangs from the rod, expecting of course to go with the twins, Mary and Martha."

"However, we went to sleep and the first thing we knew we were awakened by bugles blowing and bands playing. I knew that we must be at the Army Post so I peeped out, and you can imagine my surprise

when I saw three strange ladies on the back seat instead of the twins. I whispered to Tommy and though we wanted to see the review we thought it best to lie quite still. After this we drove to Brackenridge Park. I knew it by the gray Spanish moss hanging from the trees that I could see from my peep hole. Here the chauffeur stopped and the lady in the yellow dress exclaimed, 'This is where we are to have the chicken barbecue!'

"Then they got out of the car leaving me and Tommy, so we stretched ourselves and got down upon the ground. As soon as we did so we smelled the most delicious odor—even better than sardines or salmon—so we followed our noses and saw

an immense crowd of women all dressed up and looking very fine. "We were just about to turn around to go back to the car when we caught another whiff of the cooking, and at that moment somebody said, 'Why, Tabby and Tommy, how did you get out here?' And there was our own mistress in an apron carrying a large fork!"

"Meow," I said as politely as possible because I wanted to stay.

"Mew," Tommy said twice as politely as possible, because he wanted to stay twice as badly, I suppose.

"Very well, our mistress said, 'If you are good you can stay for a feast of chicken bones!'

"That night Tommy said to me, 'I am fed up on chicken bones,' which sounded like slang but was nevertheless very, very true."

"That sounds splendid," answered Mrs. Angora. "We must see about a biennial for the Federation of Cat Clubs."

**The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog**

**Sponge gets after me every now and then for gallivanting around the neighborhood so much.**

**It's a wonder you wouldn't stay home once in a while, the way Buzzy and I do, she said to me this afternoon.**

**So I had to tell her it's much easier for a kitten to keep still than it is for a pup like me, because I like to run races and bark and do things like that.**

**Besides, I said, you know as well as I do that I get in the way of Lucy's feet too much as it is!**

**But just to show her that I could stay home if I had to I lay down and took a snooze and didn't budge until the Boss came home!**

**In Lighter Vein**

**What It Shouldn't Be**  
At a certain French university the students, who had been studying Shakespeare in their native tongue, were requested by an examiner to translate into English the opening lines of Hamlet's soliloquy: "To be or not to be."  
The following was the result. The first Frenchman declaimed, "To was or not to am." The second rendered it, "To were or is to not"; while the third gave a still more liberal reading, "To should or not to will."

**The Wrong Place**  
Friend (at a French play): "Why did you applaud so vigorously when that comedian made his speech before the curtain?"  
Spriggins (confidentially): "So that folks would think I understood French. What did he say?"  
Friend: "He said that the remainder of his part would be taken by an understudy."—Weekly Scotsman.

**Passing Show**  
"Water! There is no chicken in this curried chicken!"  
"Oh, yes, sir, but you only ordered a half portion. The chicken is probably in the other portion."

**Daughter Advises**  
"Ma," said Miss Suburb, just home from the seminary, "you should put on more dignity when you go out."  
"Goodness, Henrietta, I can't put on anything more this hot weather, I'd melt if I did."

**An Expensive Scent**  
"Um-uh! Just smell that strong scent—like chewing gum."  
"I expect it's the new fellow that just came in. He works in the mint."

**Aha!**  
Teacher (noting Willie's inattention): "What are you doing, William? Are you learning anything?"  
Willie: "No, ma'am—er—I mean I was listening to you."

**Apparel and Romance**  
She: "Father objects to your suit, dear."  
He: "Why, that's strange. His is almost as bad as mine."

**The Unexpected Reply**  
The co-ed wound up her usual fortnightly letter home with the postscript: "Need money."  
The girl's father wired back: "Yes; how much can you send?"

**The Vaudeville Act**

**New York**

**ACCORDING** to contracts issued to vaudeville acts, if an actor is late for the opening performance, due to baggage not arriving on time, the contract is subject to cancellation.

The writer, well aware of this, reached the Pennsylvania Station bright and early to have his baggage transferred to the West Shore Station, but found at the West Shore Station that he had the wrong trunks due to some mixup in the claim check. After several hours of complications, the right baggage was located, but too late to make the matinee according to all reports, as the train which enabled him to get to the theater on time was leaving within a few minutes, but carrying no baggage car.

All efforts seemed in vain, but at that moment the station master appeared on the scene, and after a brief explanation of the predicament, he quickly ordered a truck to load up the trunks and had them placed in the vestibule of the front coach, telling the brakeman in charge to see that they were put off at the right stop.

Through this act of kindness, I was saved a great deal of discomfort and shown that a big railroad system does have a heart.

**For the Children**

**MR. X**—and his family, according to a contribution from Mrs. A. M. D. Victoria, B. C., camped on a farm where children from the Protestant Aid Society used to be sent every summer. When it became known that one of Mr. X's little girls was to have a party, all the children were anxious to know if they were to be invited. Then a big open-air party was arranged, and Mr. X—(who scarcely ever took a holiday) showed up on the appointed day with his car loaded down with everything in the way of refreshments to make a children's party a great success. It was a day never to be forgotten.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board of the Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Repeal, Not Modification, Now

WHAT is now defined as a new policy has been announced by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. It is that henceforth that organization will work for the repeal of the amendment, and not, as it has been claimed for it in the past, for modification of the prohibition law of the United States. Except for the public admission which has been made there is no indication of any actual change in the association's policies or methods. The executive official of the organization announced two or three years ago that repeal was the actual objective in view, and that all the agitation in favor of modification which would permit the traffic in beer and wines was for the purpose of arousing public sentiment to the point where it would receive, approvingly, the proposal which has now been made.

Perhaps it may be that by continuous and persistent attempts to effect a virtual nullification of the prohibition law by its open violation, connived at by means of bribery and perjury, there has been implanted, in some of the larger cities, the belief that the law cannot be measurably enforced. But the fact remains that no such futile theory prevails among the rank and file of the American voters. The vast majority of thinking and observing men and women in the United States know that the law is being more and more rigidly enforced each year, and that except in those localities where its violation is condoned by prosecutors and peace officers the traffic which it forbids has been virtually stamped out.

It must be that those who are responsible for the outspoken pronouncement of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment have misread or misinterpreted the signs of the times. They seem to imagine that what they have been pleased to refer to as their "campaign of education" has resulted in convincing a considerable majority of the voters of the country that the time has come to again legalize the sale of liquor. Some considerate individual should inform them that they have not looked closely enough or far enough to discover that they are absolutely wrong.

But as to their privilege to present the issue there is no doubt. If they propose to repeal the law by the same processes employed in its adoption by Congress and the states, they are at liberty to proceed unhindered. Yet this cannot conceivably be their hope or intention. They do not, of course, believe that the American people will abandon an undertaking which has been entered upon so auspiciously and the success of which has been assured from the day the Eighteenth Amendment was written into the Constitution. Their somewhat spectacular candor at the moment is actuated by what they regard as the virtual assurance that the banner of the defeatist army of nullificationists will be carried into the national campaign by the action of the Democratic convention in Houston this month. The prospect has given them a false courage and a mistaken concept of the popularity of their unworthy cause. It is a safe conjecture that after the ballots are counted in November the agitators for repeal will again hoist the discarded banner of modification and nullification by abuse and violation. These camp followers will content themselves with fighting the losing battle over and over again, remaining to supply a diminishing nucleus for petty armies of discontent, but probably never again to be heard in the councils of any great political party.

### The French Outlook

IN WHAT may be regarded as an outline of his program, M. Poincaré has pronounced in favor of a liberal policy. He has indicated that he favors social reforms in so far as they are consistent with the vital necessity of maintaining a balanced budget. Though the financial situation must be of paramount importance, and taxation cannot be lightly reduced nor expenditure lightly increased, yet the Prime Minister admits that much remains to be done in a country which has always prided itself upon its desire for progress.

This announcement of his intentions has been particularly well received by the French Radicals. They were, in the last Parliament, to be counted among the most doubtful supporters of M. Poincaré. It was with regret that they witnessed the postponement of many projects dear to them, and it was with difficulty that, even in the exceptional circumstances, they could consent to the necessary relegation of their schemes for the betterment of the people to a later day. Yet they were persuaded that until some measure of security in the financial sphere was attained it would be folly to proceed with plans that might jeopardize the monetary equilibrium.

Now the moment has come, according to M. Poincaré, to take into consideration again the possibility of a gradual overhauling of the social institutions of France which in some respects have become old-fashioned. The progressive forces hail the promise with pleasure. It must be remembered that, despite various acts which M. Poincaré in his conception of national interests has felt obliged to perform, he has always looked upon himself as a man of the

Left, and he would certainly prefer to govern with the Left. As matters appear at present, he is making a bid for the votes of the Radicals, and does not mean to depend, as some of his advisers suggest, on the exclusive support of the so-called Moderates. In this he is undoubtedly showing his wisdom in a country where the parties are not clear-cut.

In the domain of foreign politics he has uttered words which can only help to forward the pacification of Europe. Perhaps M. Poincaré has been misunderstood. He believes that he has always striven for an equitable settlement between France and Germany. At any rate, in the future he will certainly work for true Franco-German friendship, though he naturally stipulates that it shall not be promoted at the expense of his own country. With remarkable unanimity, German publicists are beginning to declare that a Franco-German rapprochement can be achieved much more certainly, and on a much solid basis, with M. Poincaré in office than with M. Poincaré out of office. The reason of this is not difficult to discover. If only a section of French thought favors a rapprochement, it will be at the mercy of a sudden political upset; whereas if M. Poincaré can rally the Right—as perhaps he alone can—to a policy of rapprochement, then it will be a united France that will hold out the hand of fellowship to Germany. In point of fact, the big industrialists are behind M. Poincaré in this. Moreover, the prospect of a further agreement about reparations which will take the vexed question out of the realm of controversy has been advanced by M. Poincaré himself. Thus the outlook in the domestic and in the foreign sense is extremely good, and the new Chamber should, before its mandate expires, really bring about a fundamental change in European relations.

### Heroes of Peace

THE ease with which General Nobile cruised over the north pole led people to believe that the hazards of the Arctic had at last gone down before the indomitable courage, the enterprise, the inventive genius of man—that they could no longer deter man from wresting the secrets from the frozen north. And the constant communication which was maintained by radio between the explorer and his base at Spitzbergen furnished an excellent illustration of how far the world had traveled in obliterating obstacles to progress. Yet there are, as events have shown, still hazards to conquer.

But the astounding factor in today's multitudinous adventures has disappeared from the news. It is a commonplace to hear that the perils of an African air tour no longer bar women from venture, that the girling of the world by land, sea or air has become a business man's pleasure, that an aerial mail service between Paris and New York is about to begin because its commercial possibilities are no longer in doubt. To what may be attributed the change in appreciation of what has been done by the more audacious? No doubt it is partly due to the multiplicity of interests: the fruits of invention are no longer alone at the service of the wealthy. But back of it all is an increasing realization that the power of accomplishment lies in the knowledge that obstacles are but figments of the imagination, when properly understood.

Lindbergh, in crossing the Atlantic, had to crush the popular notion that relief from steering wheel or controls was necessary in a 3600-mile journey, that the dangers of a possible forced landing or of engine trouble were too great for the equipment available. Hinkler, in linking England with Australia by air, alone, and the Bremen fliers in spanning the Atlantic, east to west, had to meet an accumulation of popular prejudice, almost overwhelming in its extent and volume; as did the four Pacific fliers in setting out from California for New South Wales. Nor did Nobile permit atmospheric difficulties, wind, ice, fog, to dim his hope as he set out to conquer the North.

Epic writers of old sang the praises of heroes of war, of the field of battle. The new hero is a hero of peace, the hero who seeks not to lay prostrate his fellow man but to triumph over the elements. He has left his humble terrain for greater fields to conquer, donned the wings of a bird and gone aloft to the clouds. Changed though he be in garb or designation he is still moved by the same impulse, and that impulse is courage.

### Prosperity in Costa Rica

PRESIDENT RICARDO JIMINEZ of Costa Rica must have felt great satisfaction—a satisfaction which was naturally shared by the people of that Central American Republic—when he delivered his farewell message to the National Congress and was able to state that on leaving office there stands to the credit of the Government the sum of almost \$1,000,000. It is true that there have been other factors besides those of governmental origin to advance Costa Rican prosperity, but it is to be noticed that during President Jiminez's latest administration the foreign debt has been reduced and the national income increased without recourse to higher or newer taxes. Consolidating the internal debt and floating a loan for \$5,000,000 francs in France, the President further succeeded in reaching a satisfactory agreement with the English holders of bonds, sold for railroad construction purposes.

It may be said that Costa Rica's prosperity rests on its extensive fruit cultivation. Possessing an area of some 23,000 square miles with a population of less than 500,000, and enjoying a seacoast on both the Caribbean and the Pacific, the country is well served with ports for the purpose of the exports of its products. Improved railroad facilities are adding considerably to the accessibility of the interior, and in his recent recommendations to the Congress, President Jiminez suggested the buying of additional rolling stock from the \$150,000 profits accruing from the operation of the government railroad from San José to the Pacific port of Punta Arenas, and an increase in pay for the railroad employees.

The establishment of a farm loan bank modeled on similar banks in the United States, under the direction of Señor Soley Guell, has proved a decided financial aid to the country and has assisted the fruit growers in advancing their interests. Costa Rica holds first place among the Latin-American republics in the cul-

tivation of bananas. The production of cacao beans is also a source of income of no mean importance.

Where the people of Costa Rica have worked in such harmony with their President, a natural regret is felt that Señor Jiminez finally retires as head of the Nation. However, he leaves to his successor a heritage built on earnest effort, and the country should continue along the road of its present political and economic prosperity without intermission.

### The Evolution of Japan's Press

THE growth of conscience and a sense of responsibility on the part of the powerful daily press of Japan constitutes one of the fairest promises for the future well-being of the Japanese people. It was well demonstrated during the general election campaign of January and February, and has recently been again brought vividly to the fore. During the week of suspense through which Japan passed in early May, the great daily journals of Tokyo and Osaka kept a level head and counseled moderation and the exercise of cool judgment. Not only did they counsel it; they practiced it.

The press in Japan first sprang into prominence as a ladder to political power. Much like the Paris press, a daily newspaper owned by a statesman was directed and operated to his personal interests and ambitions. This gradually gave way to the utilization of the press as a money-making institution. The papers resorted to blackmail and to other forms of gaining money which cannot be countenanced in decent society.

This phase has been waning for some time past, and during recent years the strides away from it have become greater and greater. The leading newspapers of Japan's two major cities have set the example, and the lesser papers have, perforce, followed in their footsteps. They are coming to a realization that a daily newspaper has no moral right to exist for itself alone or for the benefit of its owners, but that it has a duty and an obligation to the public which it must perform. If Japan is to practice democratic party government, as it so ardently wishes, the existence of an independent, lofty-visioned press is imperative, and this institution is being established in Japan today.

### A Project for a New Auditorium

AS CERTAINLY as instrument makers go on manufacturing violins, so architects continue designing concert halls; the instrument maker trying to live up to the achievements of his predecessors, and the architect determined to improve upon the experiments of his. The instrument maker, furnishing the musician the means whereby to produce sound, possesses powers of craftsmanship which nobody has ever quite analyzed and which he himself does not explain to his apprentices with entire success. The architect, providing the musician with means for placing the sound, if so intangible a thing as sound can be placed, before the public, has knowledge of a definite sort, or at all events professes to have, which he can apply to the solution of acoustic problems.

So the builder of a violin is ever beholden to time; he must go back 200 years for his best models and he must wait many years for raven to wear off, to learn whether he has chosen his wood well and shaped his sounding-box advantageously. But the builder of an auditorium can dispose of his troubles by mathematics, he can tell how every inch of his surfaces will affect reverberation; and by controlling the shape of his ceilings and the material of his walls, he can assure listeners of a truthful account of a performer's efforts.

Nothing speculative, then, about acoustics, the only question an architect needs to consider seriously in these days is the visual convenience of the persons who occupy the chairs; whether they are to look down on the platform or look up to it, whether they find observation from the sides impeded or not, and whether those located far back on the main floor have an overhang of balcony confining their sight or not.

Good fiddles and other good mechanisms of tone, whether struck, blown or plucked, and accomplished artists to play on them, along with an auditorium perfectly planned in relation to people's ears and eyes, and then an assemblage keenly interested in the works of the orchestral masters—that is having matters just about right for a concert. It seems plain from announcements given out of late from the executive committee of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, that conditions are satisfactory with that organization in most respects, the playing, and of course, with Meneghini, Toscanini and Beecham, the conducting; but that they stand for improvement in regard to the hearing and the seeing. A project for a new auditorium has been mentioned in at least two statements issued from the office of the committee's chairman. To judge from the ordinary significance of a Philharmonic manifesto, the third time will mean that not only the architects are ready with a plan, but that the ground is ready to be broken and the foundations laid for a modern concert hall in modern New York.

### Editorial Notes

The claim of the wets that the corner drug store is but a successor to the old-time saloon would certainly seem to be refuted by the recent statement in the annual report of the division of pharmacy for the State of Massachusetts, that in 1927 there were 859 druggists in the State handling liquor as against 902 in 1926. The report added that the attitude of the majority of druggists has been unfavorable to the handling of liquor.

When Dr. Trevor Arnett, trustee of the University of Chicago, says that college students ought to meet the costs of running the colleges it will seem that he is simply going on the old theory that anything worth having is worth paying for.

In a national political free-for-all, a query well worth considering in advance is, How would a draft horse run as compared with seasoned racers?

### Spring in Korea

FROM the summit of a high hill of white pines I looked out over the Korean countryside, bright with the colors of early spring. The reforested terraces about the capital, brilliant with tender new growth, made bright patches on the brown mountains. The yellow forsythia and lavender azalea were scattered about the slopes, on the borders of the woods, and in hundreds of courts in the city below.

Little groves of cherry trees set a coral pink hedge about the suburban hamlets, and the great central park was lined with rows of the delicate bloom. Orchards of plum and apricot lifted loads of white petals on their black limbs. The budding poplar and maples lent their soft tints of green and red to the resplendent April hues that covered the valley about Seoul.

The high, tiled buildings of the royal palace rose at the center of the city. A graceful miscellany of torus arches, tea houses, stone lamps, and towers were set about among the wide acres of pine, cedar and cryptomeria. Cherry lanes and maple groves brightened the great parkway. Hundreds of white figures walked through the gravel roads and wood paths in the brilliant morning.

About these old imperial walls lay the wandering sections of shops, low houses and high foreign buildings, with the straight, clean rows of business houses. The white macadam streets sparkled in the sun. A motley crowd of wheels and animals moved along with the trams and motor vehicles, messengers on bicycles, spinning rickshaws, and the wooden carts of peddlers. Tall Korean horses ambled lazily with their wagons rattling along on low wheels. A train of sleek, red oxen plodded down the thoroughfare loaded with great stacks of pine boughs.

The gardens about the neat Japanese houses stood out bright with pink and yellow bloom. Only the huddled thatch roofs were drab and dull. They lay close to the winking soil like old, sagging straw stacks. The narrow streams about the city were crowded with women washing clothes. Walls and open fields were covered with bolts of new cloth and newly washed garments spread to dry. Straw floor mats were set in the courts to sun. Every door and window was open to the warm air. The whole metropolis was coming out of its winter's confinement into the freedom of spring.

The joyous sense of the happy crowds drew me from my mountain terrace, and I walked in fancy with the throngs. An inquisitive stream flooded the market streets, where great piles of red peppers were heaped up along the curb, tons of dried fish were piled under awnings, and open shops displayed onions, radishes and all the dainties of the waking soil.

Bakers spread their queer cakes and loaves; peddlers stood resting their baskets of fruit on the tripod frame of sticks that all Korean carriers use. Laborers squatted along the shop fronts, their high-piled hods of freight set up on the two-pronged frame and their heavy walking sticks. Fragrant bundles of pine boughs and cedar chips were stacked before the fuel shops. Wide counters, covered with shoes, robes and hats, added to the strange heterogeneity of these fascinating narrow lanes.

The strolling Korean gentleman was everywhere in evidence. With the coming of spring he trims his scant whiskers, puts on a freshly ironed white robe, and then sets on his head a most laughable hat. These straw hats have a crown of stiff open mesh and a narrow, closely woven brim. The hat is stuck on over a black skullcap that shows through the open weave; and the entire product is held in place by a cloth chin strap.

An occasional country fellow was out in his great, drooping last summer's hat, a big straw umbrella that covers his face and shoulders, and hides him from the world. A strange variety of shoes covered the paraders' feet: the flat, common white shoe made of heavy cloth, the white or black rubber slipper with turned up toe, the tall wooden shoe, built after the fashion of the Dutch, but with an additional underground framework to lift the hiker from the mud, the styles in leather from the Western world, and the clattering gait of straw and wood worn by the Japanese.

The happy crowds strolled and loitered through the markets of the native city, chatting and laughing in the hot April sun. The business streets were full of the patter of shoes and the push of trade; lanterns, parasols, toys, and silks peeped from under the lines of white awnings along the broad avenues. Children on their way to school mingled with the white robes of men and women; their red, pink, and orange skirts and blouses showed like bright flowers.

These animated multitudes, like the entire valley, were possessed with the new hopes of spring. By ten o'clock the moving masses below had reached an apex of confusion. The warm air moved over the capital, carrying the rich odor of pine forests, the scent of plum and cherry bloom, and the smell of damp, plowed fields. These currents from the hills caused the city to blur into a dreamy indistinctness.

Birds were singing at the foot of the pine glade. From an open court on the side of the hill I heard the "tap-a-tap, a-tap-a-tap" of two girls ironing. I saw them kneeling on the matting porch, each with two smooth, rounded sticks, beating a white garment stretched out on a hollow frame. "Tap-a-tap, a-tap-a-tap!" The noise of the streets was a buzzing accompaniment for the stirring activity in woods and mountains.

I had never looked on such a spectacular evidence of the mystery of April's changes. These American lines could well have been written after a glimpse of Korea in early spring:

All that we know of April is her way  
Of coming on the world through gentle springs.  
Turning the hedge a whitening, golden things,  
Staining the grass with silvered, golden things.  
She has a way of rain against the sun,  
Of moonlit orchards, ghostly white and still,  
And the slow, silver coming, one by one,  
Of burning stars above a purple hill.

About the whole circle of waking activity the great jagged mountains spread their blue peaks and dark pine woods. The mighty protectors set up their kindly barriers to any return of winter's winds and built a secure amphitheater for the working out of April's drama. R. M. B.

### From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON  
WILLIAM CLIVE BRIDGEMAN, First Lord of the British Admiralty, has been elected an "Elder Brother of Trinity House" at a special court presided over by the Duke of Connaught. Trinity House, located on Tower Hill, London, represents a survival of Tudor England. It was given a charter by King Henry VIII in 1514, its duties then covering the whole of "the relief, increase, and augmentation of the shipping of this Realm of England." The King is still the first "Elder Brother," but the authority and privileges of Trinity House have been much curtailed. They now include the care of lighthouses, seamarks and pilotage, and charge of certain charitable trusts to help master mariners and their families. Acting Elder Brethren also sit with Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice as nautical assessors in marine cases of law.

A new Great Seal of England is to be engraved to incorporate the change made in the King's title in consequence of the establishment of the Irish Free State. The King is now officially "George V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," and this title, which no longer refers to "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," is to be engraved on the new Great Seal. Percy Metcalfe, sculptor, has been commissioned by the mint to make a model for the purpose. It is to show the King mounted on a horse instead of, as at present, as an admiral on a battleship. The Great Seal is attached to all state documents of which the King has signified his approval. A number of artists submitted designs for the seal and Mr. Metcalfe's drawing was chosen as the most suitable. The model he is now to make is subject to approval by the advisory committee of the mint and will require an Order in Council by the King to bring it into use.

A chess challenge cup, lost since the first year of the war, has just been recovered under unusual circumstances here. The cup was once competed for annually between the House of Commons and the combined universities. It was won by the universities in 1914 and passed for safe custody into the hands of W. R. T. Whatmore, at that time honorary secretary of the Oxford University Chess Club. The competition was then discontinued. When Mr. Whatmore went to France, the cup was locked up in his home in Leicestershire and everything about it was forgotten. A chance reference in the press to the fact that it had disappeared has now been instrumental in rescuing it from oblivion.

It is often said that figures cannot lie. That is possibly true, if the figures are correct to start with. The manager of a big cutlery works giving evidence recently before a government committee on imported cutlery, stated that the annual import of a certain type of American safety razor, if spread out, would cover England eight times over. This set some mathematical minds busy and one of them discovered that to do this some 800,000,000 tons would have to be imported. This again would allow every inhabitant of the British Isles, man, woman, and child, an allowance of some nineteen tons of blades. At two pence apiece, each individual would thus spend £150,000 a year on razor blades. So, says this mathematical expert, we know now who pays the super-tax. But, he adds, traffic will be impeded and the scenery spoiled when the discarded blades cover fair England eight deep. One must certainly be careful with figures.

Members of Lloyd's were troubled when they arrived one morning recently in their new quarters to find that though the crier's rostrum was completed, there was no sign of the famous Lutine bell. Inquiries disclosed the fact that it was simply out of sight, having been secreted in the canopy over the rostrum. This was not good enough for members who, in their old place of business in the Royal Exchange, had been accustomed to see it hanging in full view. Comments were numerous and to the point and it was not long before the old bell emerged from its obscurity to a place of honor immediately over the crier's head and in full view.

Prescriptions for success are always interesting, especially when they come from those who have proved by results the soundness of their beliefs. Lord Herbert Scott, the newly elected president of the London Chamber of

Commerce, has given ten points which he considers every young man or woman anxious to succeed in business should study, and the point he places first has aroused widespread interest and no observable criticism. This point is "charm of manner and tact." Then follow concentration, self-confidence, education, imagination, experience, industry, health, judgment, and observation. One shrewd commentator says: "The young man who has seen so often 'work' put at the top of the list and has grown rather skeptical of it after comparing a stocker's life with a stockbroker's, will give special attention to a list with so unconventional a beginning." Apparently, the more the public studies Lord Herbert Scott's list the more it understands why he, young and comparatively unknown, is now the president of the great London Chamber of Commerce.

The decision of Sidney Webb, the well-known writer on labor topics, to retire from Parliament, has recalled the memory that he was once an income tax official and attempted, with quite unsatisfactory results, to collect an income tax from Robert Browning, the poet. Browning wrote that if bothered by any more demands for income tax he would pack up and go back to Italy to live. Tradition has it that this threat sufficed and he lived in England in peace thereafter. It was Sir Walter Scott, however, who surpassed Browning's achievement. When a demand for income taxes was made on him in 1813, Scott refused to pay on the ground that just as a harvest of timber was not subject to the property taxes because it represented thirty years of labor, the profits from a copyright ought not to be taxed, because they might easily represent the labor of as many years. Remarkably enough, the Treasury upheld this position, and ruled that literary work should pay no income tax at all. As the Manchester Guardian remarks, it is a pity that the taxing authorities have since slid from so fine and upright a position.

A hiatus in British law which has long needed filling is dealt with in an unobtrusive measure just introduced with the approval of all parties in the House of Commons. It is to empower local authorities to regulate to some extent the hours of work of boys and girls after they leave school at fourteen and until they come, at eighteen, under the protection of the Factory Acts. Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Conservative Member of Parliament for Nottingham South, in introducing it, told of van boys working from 6:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. and from 4 a. m. to 5 p. m. In restaurants he said page boys are worked up to midnight and in night clubs to 3 and 4 in the morning. The bill is a tentative one. It is not to apply to agriculture or railway services, for example, and restrictions imposed under it by local authorities are to become operative only if approved by the Home Secretary's department. It is, nevertheless, a beginning in the direction of reform, and the cheers which greeted its introduction make its promoters hopeful that it may get through.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judges of their utility, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### The Beauties of the High Mountains

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
I want to congratulate you on publishing the article on the "American Alps" on the front page of the Monitor of May 11, together with the panorama picture. Altogether too many editors refuse articles of this kind, lest they should give "free publicity" to some community that they think ought to be paying for it. There is no kind of news that has more vital interest, when properly presented, than accounts of the great movement now going on to make more easily accessible the beauties of the high mountains.

Naturally this movement is accompanied by the building of hotels and scenic railways, and these organizations are interested in obtaining advertisement for their particular part of the country, but it is exceedingly unfortunate that editors shy at printing genuine news articles, like the one referred to in the Monitor, lest some business concern in another part of the country may derive financial benefit from it. I hope that the Monitor will continue to blaze the trail in this direction.

C. EDWARD GRAVES,  
Secretary, Friends of the Western Mountains,  
Arcata, Calif.